New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1668. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Investigating Committee and the Times Correspondent.

Our Correspondent in Close Custody.

THE NEW LAW TO COMPEL TESTIMONY PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Passage of the Submarine Telegraph Bill by the Senate.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES.

Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Daily Times.

(FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

In limbo! The House has done its worst, and I am content. My friends there—even those who do not believe the House to possess the power they have usurped—voted to-day against the reconsideration, for the following reasons among others: CLINGMAN [illegible] himself in drumming up votes for a reconsideration, with the purpose, as I understood, of attempting a modification of the resolution so as to order me into close imprisonment. His ire was excited by meeting me last night at Gov. FISH's party, when he had congratulated himself on the supposition that I was under arrest. The facts were these: Discovering last night that as the resolution ordering me into close custody was still pending when the House adjourned, it was inoperative, I asserted my right to freedom, went to Gov. FISH's, and had a good time. This is only one of several advantages the House has kindly given me in these proceedings, of which I have availed myself.

I shall make no effort to evade the consequences of the resolution, now that it has passed, but will test the question in the Courts.

The law passed by the House to-day, with the view of compelling me to answer, will probably pass the Senate, but my impression is that the House, after all, will find that a citizen who knows his rights, and has a will to maintain them, can defeat their usurpations at last. Even admitting that the Committee has Judicial powers, the entire proceedings against me, as a contumacious witness, are invalid, because there is no corpus delicti; no person stands charged with crime, to be proven by my testimony. [illegible] not lose sight of the fact, that my statement that members of Congress had made corrupt propositions to me, was made, not as evidence, but in the confidence of the Committee's secret inquisition—they stating that they would not publish anything but legal testimony;—and it is the Committee, not I, who are responsible for the publication which may criminate the entire House. I will write more fully on this subject by mail.

The report of my remarks of yesterday, telegraphed to the New-York Press, was necessarily very incomplete. The Public Press, I trust, will do me the justice to publish the report from the Globe.

I hope to be able now to resume my correspondence by mail. S.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Your Regular Correspondent is in close custody under order of the House. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON is engaged as his counsel.

A writ of habeas corpus will issue to-morrow, by which he will be brought before the Circuit Court here. The case will probably be argued before Judge DUNLOP on Saturday.

The Representatives of the Press are all awake to the interests, important to themselves and in fact to freemen in this land, which are staked upon these proceedings.

Mr. SIMONTON has become a lion here in all circles. At a large party given by Senator FISH last night, he was the observed of all observers. His able and manly impromptu defence of his rights, and of the liberty and independence of the Press, upon the floor of the House when arraigned at its bar yesterday, has won for him the most marked approbation of dispassionate and intelligent men, in Congress and out. Even the Globe of this morning has the following concerning him:

"We refer our readers to the proceedings of the House of Representatives of yesterday, published in the Globe of this morning, for such news as most men and women swallow with avidity. The witness on the stand in the House, yesterday, Mr. SIMONTON, made a speech, the delivery of which occupied about half an hour, which was listened to with more seeming interest than almost any speech delivered there lately, owing, no doubt, to the subject which he selected, or brought up for, discussion. After he concluded the House ordered him to be kept in 'close custody' by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House until called for, which some of the members understood to mean that he should not have the 'largest liberty,' and others that he should be held in 'close confinement'—that is, put in jail. He visited our printing office last night, accompanied by one of the clerks of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and 'revised his remarks.' He made but few alterations in what had been taken down by our reporters, and they were merely in form, not altering the substance. It is profitable, or at least not expensive, to us to follow such a revisor."

Able jurists here say that the act which passed the House to-day will, if it becomes a law, be declared, when tested, unconstitutional. W.

The Case of Mr. Simonton—The Submarine Telegraph Bill.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Information has been received here that Mr. SIMONTON, the recusant witness summoned by the Corruption Investigating Committee, has taken measures to be released from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, by the means of a writ of habeas corpus. The Sergeant, however, in a dispatch just received from Philadelphia, makes no mention of such a fact.

Mr. SIMONTON is in the close custody of the Deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms at a private boarding-house, where his friends have free access to him. He has engaged Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON as his counsel, and intends to bring his case before the Circuit Court on a writ of habeas corpus to test the rights of a citizen and the press under the action of the House, as affecting the personal liberty of which he has been deprived.

The Submarine Telegraph bill, as passed the Senate, retains all its features as originally introduced, but has undergone amendment the better to secure its object and render its provisions more explicit.

XXXIVth Congress---Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BILL PASSED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Submarine Telegraph bill.

Mr. PUGH moved to amend by proviso, that no money shall be paid under the authority of this act until a convention shall have been concluded between the United States and Britain, whereby such portions of the British possessions in North America as command the western terminus of the telegraph shall have been subjected to the principle of neutralization, as adopted in the Central American Treaty of 1850.

Mr. SEWARD said that the discretion was lodged in the President, and if he deemed the interests of the country required such a treaty, he would doubtless take proper measures for that object.

Mr. PUGH said that he could not consent to pay money to private citizens for doing their own business. The British Government, having the termini of the line, can secure secrecy as well as dispatch, in the transmission of all her communications. We can have no such security. In the event of war the first step of the British Government would be to send a sufficient naval force to protect the terminus in Newfoundland, to prevent us from destroying the wire. We have tried this neutralization project in Central America. Why not apply it here? If Britain will consent to this a treaty can be concluded and ratified before the adjournment of the present Congress. He would not vote a cent until we shall be secured against having our safety and the lives of our people periled by the exclusive use of the line by the British Government in war time. He regarded this as a project for the benefit of speculators in stocks, cotton and produce, and not for that of this Government.

Mr. BENJAMIN could not believe the Senator from Ohio was serious in inviting a concession of this character from Great Britain, and it seemed he had not looked at the subject in a practical light when he spoke of this being a golden opportunity, because Great Britain needs this communication so much and we have so little use for it, that it puts it in our power to exact terms from her. The Senator had not considered how small a sum of money was asked; for what we propose to pay would amount in the whole twenty-five years to something like three or four hundred thousand pounds sterling. Now if this be a matter of such vast importance to Great Britain, if this be such a golden opportunity, and if the control of this line would be such a powerful engine in time of war as well as peace, was it not extraordinary that she proposes to us full and equal participation in the control and benefit of the line, and consents to allow our Government and citizens equal rights with herself and citizens for the mere sum named? It must be obvious it was not regarded by the British Government in the light in which Mr. PUGH viewed it. If she looked upon it in that light this sum would be but as a drop in the bucket to her, and when we consider the power and immense resources of that Empire we may as well discard such considerations from our minds regarding the matter. Instead of pursuing a niggardly and exclusive policy, Great Britain has said she will not take advantage of her position in this matter, but will repay that testimonial of good feeling which we have recently manifested in the restoration of the bark Resolute, by tendering to us that which is infinitely more valuable and important. Ours was a graceful act of generosity, but hers is a great sacrifice of national advantages which she exclusively possesses, and which she tenders to us in a spirit of amity, which will be preservative of that peace we all affect to cherish, but which, he was afraid, we take little means to maintain. If we reject this offer, never shall we have such an advantageous opportunity again. Let us not always be thinking of war, but use all means for preserving peace. The money which would be expended by this Government in a six months' war with Great Britain, would far exceed everything this Government would have to pay for the use of the telegraph line for the entire twenty-five years of the contract.

Messrs. HUNTER, THOMPSON of Kentucky, PEARCE, and GEYER opposed the bill for various reasons.

Mr. WELLER was not willing that seventy thousand dollars should be expended for this telegraph, while a similar connection with the Pacific, vastly more important, was neglected.

Mr. BUTLER was not willing to trust the destinies of this country to a wire controlled by Great Britain, and urged other objections to the bill.

Messrs. RUSK, DOUGLAS, TOUCEY, SEWARD, and MALLORY pressed its passage.

Mr. BAYARD remarked it was certain that if practicable the line would be established. It were better we should have some share in it, as we cannot prevent its construction by our refusal to participate in the enterprise. He offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing such arrangements as may be necessary to secure to each government the transmission of its own messages by its own agents.

Mr. PUGH withdrew his amendment, when several of a verbal character were made.

The bill then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bell of N. H., Bell of Tenn., Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Collamer, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Hale, Houston, James, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Pratt, Rusk, Seward, Stuart, Thomson of N. J., Toucey, Wade, Wilson, Wright, Yulee—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Biggs, Clay, Crittenden, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Green, Hunter, Iverson, Mason, Pearce, Pugh, Reid, Slidell, Thompson of Ky., Toombs, Trumbull, Weller—18.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to procure a bust in marble of the late Chief Justice, WILLIAM CUSHING, of Massachusetts.

The House bill to "enforce the attendance of witnesses, &c." was then received, and by unanimous consent referred to the Judiciary Committee, who forthwith called a meeting, and in the course of five minutes reported it without amendment and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. WILSON objected, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

The pending question was on the motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the resolution, directing the Seargent-at-arms to keep Mr. SIMONTON in close confinement, and to lay that motion on the table.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL asked where Mr. SIMONTON was—whether he was now in custody, and if so, by what authority?

The Speaker replied that was a question not properly before the House.

Mr. MARSHALL maintained that it was pertinent to know the fact.

Mr. ORR said that Mr. SIMONTON could not be confined until final disposition be made of the resolution.

Mr. CLINGMAN wanted the resolution again brought before the House with a view to amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, before the House voted wanted the prisoner brought to the bar.

The Speaker remarked that the Sergeant-at-Arms had informed him that Mr. SIMONTON was in custody and was present.

A voice—"Where is he?" and response, "There he is, at his desk."

The pending question was decided in the affirmative by 116 against 77.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO ENFORCE TESTIMONY.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill, reported from the Select Committee, more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and compel them to discover testimony.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, from the Select Committee, reported a substitute, providing additional pains and penalties to those now authorized. He explained it contemplated, "definite and efficient punishment. No witness was to be allowed hereafter to willfully refuse to give testimony, or produce any paper, and, if he do so, he shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not more than a thousand, nor less than a hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twelve nor less than one month. The witness was to be protected from criminal prosecution for any testimony he may give before Congressional Committees, but not relieved from prosecution for perjury. Mr. DAVIS then called on the House to relieve the Committee from the difficulties which stand at the threshhold of their investigation.

Mr. MILLSON wished to substitute imprisonment in jail instead of the penitentiary, as the latter was used only for felonious offences.

To this the Select Committee agreed.

Mr. WASHBURN of Me. wanted some effective bill to compel witnesses to give testimony. The purity of Congress demanded it, but the Committee on the Judiciary should examine the bill to ascertain whether its provisions were not inconsistent with the rights of the citizen as secured by the Constitution.

Mr. GROW said, yesterday the Committee reported a bill which gentlemen sought to pass on the spur of the moment, under a great excitement of indignant virtue. After a night's reflection another similar bill is brought forward, and this is the best evidence that the subject should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. A measure so important should not be passed in a hurly-burly manner. It is the duty of Congress to protect the rights of American citizens as well as their own.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, replied the object of the Committee was merely to enact provisions of common law.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL said the bill was not sufficiently guarded. Its extent was too wide. Distinctions should be made as to cases in which witnesses refuse to testify before visiting them with punishment. The bill ought to undergo the rigid examination of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DUNN asked whether the Committee had considered what would be the effect of the bill on confidential communications to legal counsel, on the secret service fund, and on matters known only to the Executive Department of the Government. If the bill protected these points he would vote for it.

Mr. ORR replied, that in investigations before Parliament secret communications to lawyers do not exempt a witness from testifying relative thereto, but this was different from the practice of the Courts. As to subjects in confidence with the Executive Department the gentleman from Indiana had suggested an extreme case, and one not probable to occur. It was his (ORR's) individual opinion, that Congress have the right to know the application of the secret service fund. Exclusive of himself there was as much ability in the members of the Select Committee as in those comprising the Judiciary Committee. In fact, the former were better able to frame a bill similar to that pending, for they had recently looked into all the authorities bearing on the case. It was necessary that the bill should be passed now, in order to ferret out and expose the truth of all the imputations upon members of Congress. He should construe the reference of the bill as a defeat of the measure.

The bill passed by yeas, 183; Nays, 12.

NAYS—Messrs. Bennett of N. Y., Billinghurst, Bliss, Burlingame, Colfax, Edwards, Hughston, Mace, Humphrey Marshall, Quitman, Wallbridge, Watson.

The House then passed the bill to establish the office of Surveyor-General in Nebraska, and for other purposes. Adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

From the merchants of New-York against passing the bill in relation to Port Wardens in New-York.

From the Supervisors of Kings County, for authority to borrow $25,000 to complete the Penitentiary.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Medical Colleges reported by a bill appropriating for the New-York Consumption Hospital $10,000 for 1857, and $10,000 for 1858, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the institution.

The Committee on Judiciary reported a bill to restore to the Indians the lands on the Seneca and Cattaraugus reservation, which were sold for taxes; the purchasers to be remunerated from the State Treasury for the money expended, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

The Committee on Banks reported favorably the bill requiring Savings Banks to report semi-annually to the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BROOKS, to secure the purity of the ballot-box.

BILLS PASSED.

Allowing the Corporation of New-York to borrow $500,000 to build a new reservoir.

To close Bloomingdale Square.

To provide for the payment of the awards made for laying out the Central Park.

BILLS NOTIFIED.

By Mr. BROOKS, ceding jurisdiction to the United States of land at Tarrytown Point for building a light-house.

To regulate the price of potatoes by weight.

To confirm the action of the Common Council relative to widening Battery-place.

By Mr. KELLY, to prevent Banks of Issue from acting as Savings Banks.

To increase the security of bankers by allowing a margin of 20 per cent. on mortgages deposited as security.

By Mr. PETTY, to prohibit the issue of naturalization papers by any Court but the Supreme Court.

By Mr. UPHAM, to make the Canal Auditor a State officer.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a resolution requiring information as to the number of pardons granted by the Governor in the last four years. It was amended to cover ten years, and then tabled.

The Appropriation bill was made the special order for 12 o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

After a protracted and somewhat personal debate, the House last night voted down all propositions to amend the Supply bill by a large majority. At nearly 12 o'clock the bill was reported to the House by the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

The joint resolution complimenting Captain HARTSTEIN and appropriating $500 for a gold medal to be presented to him was called up and adopted.

Under general orders, the bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States over property in New-York to be sold for a Post-Office site, was debated.

The amendment under discussion reserves to the State of New-York the right to serve all criminal and civil processes within the territory ceded, and extends over it the Police regulations of the City.

Without taking a vote, progress was reported on the bill.

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in all the cities and towns of the State, excluding New-York and Albany, was then taken up and was ordered to a third reading, after being amended so as to exclude Brooklyn, Troy, Rochester and Buffalo.

An attempt was subsequently made to pass the bill ceding jurisdiction over the Brick Church property to the United States, to a third reading, but was defeated.

No other business of interest was done.

Adjourned.

Matters Before the Legislature.

The following is Mr. PETTY's bill relative to Election Districts in New-York:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Common Council of the City of New-York, to increase the number of Poll or Election Districts of said City to 200, or as many more as may be deemed necessary for that full and free exercise of the elective franchise by the citizens thereof, said districts to be as near as may be of equal extent and population, and the said increase to be made and completed at most thirty days preceding the next election for charter officers of said City.

THE SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

Mr. BRADFORD has introduced a bill, which provides that Boards of Trustees of religious societies shall have power, under a vote of a majority of the members of said society, to levy or collect an annual assessment on the pews or seats in their house of worship, sufficient to defray all expenses or liabilities incurred by the Trustees for the payment of the salary of the clergyman of said society, and all other expenses necessary to the proper maintenance of good society. Notices of the amount assessed on each pew shall be given by the Trustees, and the same may be collected in any Court of Justice.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY OF NEW-YORK.

The Trustees of this Institution report that, during the year 1856, their Dispensary has furnished medical attendance and medicine to 11,029 persons, of whom 3,654 were attended at their residences, and 7,375 were attended at the Dispensary building. Of these persons, 4,259 were males, and 6,770 were females. Their birthplaces were as follows: Ireland, 6,027; United States, 4,407; England, 229; Germany, 183; Scotland, 97; Other Countries, 145. Of the above persons, 341 were vaccinated.

THE NEW-YORK MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.

The annual report of this Bank has been received. It shows that the amount received on deposit during the past year was $148,018; amount paid $186,115 22. The rate of interest paid to depositors was 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500. The aggregate of deposits on the 1st day of January was $310,645 63.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE STATE PRISON.

On motion of Mr. SPENCER the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Inspectors of the State Prison be requested to report to the Senate whether any resistance, organized or otherwise, has been recently made to the rules or government of either of the Prisons under their charge; and whether any such insubordination now exists; and if there is such opposition or resistance to the regulations of the Prisons that they report all the information they may possess in relation to the same.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

On motion of Mr. FERDON the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors of the "Inebriate Asylum," or their representatives in office, report to the Senate, in full, the amount of money subscribed, the amount paid in, how invested, and their proceedings from the time their charter was granted up to the present time; also whether any persons connected therewith have received, or expect to receive, any compensation for their services.

Personal.

In consequence of the necessary withdrawal from the Gubernatorial Chair of HANNIBAL HAMLIN, who has been elected to the long term in the United States Senate, Hon. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of Augusta, President of the Senate, will become the acting Governor of Maine, after the 4th of March next. The Portland *Advertiser* says he is "a man of rare and reliable character."

Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, the new Michigan Senator, is a New-Hampshire man. He was born in Bedford, Hillsborough County, a little more than forty years ago. About 1833, he entered, as clerk in the store of STEPHEN KENDRICK, of Nashua, N. H., which place he left for Detroit. He served in the staff of General RIDDLE, New-Hampshire militia, for a short period, which gave him a military title. He has held no office hitherto.

Colonel BENTON returned to Boston from Marblehead in the storm of Sunday evening. The *Post* reports that he told a Missourian he enjoys the climate, and will lecture in New-England for three months, if the people desire it.

VERY INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE CHINA NEWS.

Full Particulars of the British Demonstration against Canton.

Official Correspondence on the Cause of the Outbreak.

PRESENCE OF A LARGE AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE.

An American Vessel Fired into by the Chinese.

EXCITING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

CHINESE VERSION OF THE DISPUTE.

OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAUSES THAT LED TO HOSTILITIES—PREPARATIONS TO BOMBARD—THE U. S. WAR VESSELS PORTSMOUTH AND LEVANT AT CANTON—SITUATION OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS—REMOVAL OF TREASURE—SERVICES OF AMERICAN SEAMEN AND MARINES—FIGHT IN THE STREETS—THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE ENGLISH—LETTER FROM YEH TO THE AMERICAN CONSUL—BOMBARDMENT AND STORMING OF THE WALLS BY THE BRITISH—THE U. S. CONSUL JOINING IN THE ATTACK AND DISPLAYING THE STARS AND STRIPES ON THE WALLS OF THE CITY—CONFLAGRATIONS WITHIN—DESTRUCTION OF AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY'S HOUSE—SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CANTON, China, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1856.

I send the particulars, in as much detail as I have been able to obtain them, of the circumstances attending the bombardment of this great city by the English naval forces under Rear Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR. The firing is not yet over, and where the matter will end no one can predict.

The immediate origin of the affair was an outrage committed on the British Flag about two weeks ago by the authorities of Canton. A small *lorcha*, or river-trading boat, having English papers made out in due form, owned as English property, and sailing under the English flag, was boarded on her arrival here, under the charge of having on board certain notorious pirates,—the flag was hauled down, and the crew, twelve in number, (Chinese,) carried off, put in prison, and three of them decapitated. Subsequently, when Mr. PARKES, the British Consul, went on board one of the man-of-war junks to expostulate, he was treated with great indignity and unceremoniously "hustled off." It is but just, however, to say that he is reported to have provoked this treatment by his harshness and incivility on board the junk. Commodore ELLIOT, of the frigate *Sybille*, who was at Whampoa at the time, proceeded very promptly to make reprisals on the Chinese, and dispatched a steamer to Canton, which seized a man-of-war junk and very quietly brought her down to Whampoa.

YEH, the Governor-General of Canton, with surprising obstinacy, continued to refuse accession to the demands of the English, which were, that he should restore the crew which he had taken from the lorcha, with a suitable explanation and apology, and should hoist again the flag which he had lowered. The English accordingly strengthened there forces at Canton and in its neighborhood, and evinced such a determined disposition that the Governor sent back the lorcha's crew, with the substitution of three Chinese in the place of those he had decapitated, but without explanation of any kind. Admiral SEYMOUR, who had by this time arrived, refused to receive the men under such circumstances, and sent them back to the Governor, whose "tender mercies," which are notoriously most "cruel," I presume they have by this time experienced.

The United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, Commander ANDREW H. FOOTE, had been ordered to Whampoa a few days previous to the commencement of these difficulties, in consequence of a rumor that the rebels were descending upon Canton, and in order to protect American interests during their expected invasion. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 22d, Captain FOOTE received a note from our Consul, Mr. PERRY, stating that the English were preparing to attack the city. Accordingly, he fitted out an expedition immediately, and proceeded in command of the force, some seventy-five strong, including seamen and marines, to Canton, in order that Americans might be protected in their persons and property.

By this time almost the whole English naval force in the China sea was concentrated at Canton and Whampoa, with the exception of a frigate and a partially dismantled brig, which remained at Hong Kong, but sent up detachments of their men. On Thursday, as two steamers, with boats in tow, were proceeding from Whampoa up the river, the Chinese commenced hostilities by firing on them. The Admiral at once commenced taking all the forts the whole length of the river, from Canton to the Bocca Tigris, occupying about fifteen minutes, on an average, in the capture of each fort. These were well manned and supplied with numerous guns, many of them of enormous size, but in no case did they return more than a few shots to the fire of the English, and in most instances the soldiers ran away without any attempt at resistance. The English landed, spiked the guns, and in several cases destroyed all that was combustible about the forts by fire, but did not attempt to occupy any except one round fort immediately opposite the Factories, and one known as the "Dutch Folly," which commands the Governor's Palace, and a part of the city, and in which they planted a few thirty-two pounders and one or two mortars.

Meanwhile, at Canton, the foreign residents, European and American, had been making active preparations for defence, and had shipped all their specie and treasure for Whampoa, where it could be under the guns of the large ships which cannot get up the river to this city, or for Macao and Hong Kong. The gates and streets by which communication is had between the Factories, as the foreign establishments are called, and the rest of the city, were closed and barricaded, and all the stores were closed and business everywhere suspended. The Chinese servants, from compradors to coolies, have all returned to their homes, refusing longer to incur the peril of serving the foreign residents, who are left to shift for themselves. All the streets leading to the Factories are commanded by field pieces and by detachments of marines and seamen from the men-of-war. The American forces, under Captain FOOTE, were stationed with their boat-howitzer, a twelve-pounder, at the head of New-China-street, and a file of marines at the American Consulate. The French Consulate being in the immediate neighborhood of New-China-street, as is also the American seat of legation, receives an incidental protection from our force, which is acknowledged in a very grateful and polite note from the French *Chargé d'Affaires* to Commander FOOTE. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Levant* having come quite unexpectedly from Shanghae to relieve the *Portsmouth*, Capt. SMITH immediately acceded to Capt. FOOTE's request to reinforce him here, and arrived on Tuesday morning with a force of about seventy men. The English accordingly abandoned the defence of New-China-street and its vicinity entirely to our forces.

On Saturday, the 25th, a large party of the "village braves," who are a kind of rustic militia, holding regular meetings for military exercises, and whose valor and prowess are held in the highest estimation by the Chinese, made an attack upon Old China-street. They approached simultaneously from two opposite quarters, through two narrow lanes which meet each other at the end of the street. They came brandishing their spears, turning somersets, and daring the English to come on. They were warned by Mr. PARKES, the Consul, that if they continued to advance they would be fired upon; and as their only reply to this announcement was a repetition of their defiant actions, and a further advance, the platoon of marines at once opened upon them. After the firing of one or two volleys by the English, the "braves," retreated precipitately, leaving two or three dead, and probably taking with them several wounded. The bodies of the dead remained in the street till the next morning, when they were removed by their countrymen. Previous to this attack, which was made in the afternoon, several placards had been posted about the streets stating that the English barbarians are in league with the rebels and opponents of the Government—that they are grasping and covetous in their character, and anxious to get a hold upon Chinese territory; and intimating that they have suffered reverses in late troubles with the Russians, and are anxious to repair their losses by making an attack upon Canton. The placards also call on the Chinese to put no confidence in the professions of the barbarians, but to unite and resist to the death in the protection of their houses and families.

When the alarm of the approach of the "braves" was given, the American forces prepared for battle, the marines fell into line, the word "forward" was given, and everything made ready for an energetic defence of American rights and property. We keep a vigilant guard, and at every alarm the same precautions are taken.

It was not till Monday, the 27th, that the firing upon the city commenced. But at 1 o'clock on that day the steamer *Encounter*, lying right abreast of the Factories, threw her first shell, which went a little beyond the Governor's palace, and followed it up all the afternoon, sending several shells through the roof of the palace, and no doubt doing great execution. At the same time the *Barracouta*, lying further up the river, commenced throwing shell across the city into the fort and encampment of the Chinese troops, situated on a high hill, directly behind the walls. The firing, which had been carried on very leisurely, at intervals of about eight minutes between the shell, ceased at sunset.

On Monday appeared the following proclamation, which was posted about the streets of the city. I am indebted to Rev. J. B. FRENCH, one of the American Missionaries here, for this literal translation of it:

"YEH, Governor-General of the two Kwangs, &c., issues this proclamation. Since the English barbarians have made an attack upon the Provincial City, wounding the troops and the people, in the most ruthless manner, I, as in duty bound, issue this proclamation, that you may all unitedly seize and destroy them. For this purpose I issue my commands to all the troops and people in the Province, shopmen and citizens, that you may fully understand. You must, with united strength and heart, assist the troops and militia. Every English rascal that you see coming on our shore, or on board of the ships, making trouble, you must catch yourselves and [illegible]. Every one that is killed in this manner, no matter who, we promise a reward of $30 for each person." (This sentence is somewhat obscure, but seems to include the people of all countries.) "The head must be brought to my office for examination. Do not slight this proclamation. Let every one trembling obey without opposition.

October 27, 1856."

On Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, the firing was resumed from the "Dutch Folly" fort, and directed with the purpose of effecting a breach in the walls of the city. The *Encounter* also continued to drop a shell or shot every five or ten minutes in the neighborhood of the Palace. This firing had been kept up about an hour, when a fire broke out in the vicinity of the Palace, and began to rage with great violence. It caught, undoubtedly, from some of the shot fired, and, though not intentional, did most excellent assistance to the English, by clearing a passage for them from their fort to the walls of the city. A strong wind was blowing at the time; happily it was a north wind, and blew the flame towards the river, otherwise the Factories might have been endangered, although half a mile off. As it was, the English immediately began to destroy the houses in "Hog Lane," and in the rear of the Factories, thereby removing one great danger of the fire's communicating with them. The fire raged till far into the night, when the Chinese, who, by the way, are excellent firemen, got it well under. The firing ceased at sundown, but was resumed with considerable vigor at sunrise the next morning.

During this day (Tuesday,) Mr. PERRY, the United States Consul, received from Governor YEH a polite notification, that up to this time he had refrained from making any systematic resistance to the English on account of his long friendship with them, but that matters had now come to such a pass that he must measure strength with them, and he should, accordingly, begin. He feared, however, that he should no longer be able to protect the property of Americans, and hoped that if any damage should accidentally be done to it, he would hold the English, who, by their obstinacy had occasioned these troubles, responsible. During the day, also, an epistle of an argumentative nature was received, purporting to come from the gentlemen of the city, in which they reviewed the circumstances of the case, and appealed to the foreign residents, as to which party was in the right. HOWQUA, a Chinese gentleman of great wealth, (which has purchased for him the button and peacock's feather of the first rank of mandarins,) and who is highly respected by the foreigners, came into the Factories early in the morning, looking very pale and excited, and wishing to see the Admiral. Sir MICHAEL, however, declined to receive him. I suppose that he came simply as a citizen, and not in his official capacity. What his errand was I have not been able to ascertain.

On Wednesday the firing was renewed early in the morning, and kept up with a good deal of spirit until 3 o'clock P. M., by which time the shot from the forts, with the assistance of yesterday's fire, had made a sufficient breach in the wall, and cleared a way towards the palace, sufficiently to justify the Admiral in landing his forces. The landing party was only 250 strong, and consisted altogether of sailors and marines. They marched rapidly towards the walls, the Admiral himself accompanying them, and planted their flag on the walls of Canton,—the first time that a European flag has ever been unfurled in this great city. The honor of planting the flag was the good fortune of Capt. BATE, of the brig *Bittern*, who remained for as much as five minutes entirely unsupported and exposed to a tremendous fire from the Chinese soldiers in the streets and on the tops of houses. The party pushed on, however, part of them clambering through the breach in the wall, and others blowing up the city gate, and entering more easily with their field pieces. They advanced under a severe fire (the more dangerous and galling from its irregularity) from the Chinese on the house tops and in the by-streets,—and themselves returned it with much spirit, and probably with terrible execution, although from the nature of the circumstances, it is impossible to say what the loss on the other side has been. After planting a field-piece before the palace, and battering the walls a few moments, they entered without further opposition, and occupied it for an hour or two, until nearly sunset, when they retreated for the night. As they retired, the Chinese returned, and reopened fire upon them, with some effect. The total loss of seamen and marines is three killed and twelve wounded, four of them perhaps mortally so.

I regret to add that one or two American officials were very unduly conspicuous in accompanying the attacking party, and I must make special mention of our Consul from Hong Kong, General KEENAN, wh[illegible] of the [illegible] American flag [illegible] the walls, and with the [illegible] for which he is distinguished, [illegible] into the heart of the city than any [illegible], narrowly escaping with his life from a [illegible] which the Chinese opened upon him. [illegible] American citizens also accompanied [illegible] and joined, very improperly, in the [illegible] Governor's palace. The display of our flag [illegible] public, and apparently committed us to [illegible] the Chinese, that Captain FOOTE, very [illegible] judiciously, issued the following paper, [illegible] were sent to the British and American [illegible] to Admiral SEYMOUR, as well as to General [illegible] himself:

"The undersigned has been [illegible] American flag was this day borne [illegible] Canton, through the breach effected by [illegible] naval forces. This unauthorized act is [illegible] avowed by the undersigned, in order that [illegible] be regarded as compromising in the least [illegible] neutrality of the United States.

The United States naval forces are [illegible] special protection of American interests [illegible] display of the American flag in any other [illegible] is hereby forbidden. ANDREW H. FOOTE, Commander U. S. Navy, senior officer present, commanding U. S. Naval Forces, China.

CANTON, China, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1856."

The American residents here very generally [illegible] the compromise which our neutrality has suffered by this very injudicious act on the part of [illegible] KEENAN, and wholly approve of Captain FOOTE's [illegible] avowal. Their feelings are for the most part in sympathy with the English, and [illegible] success; but they feel that it is [illegible] only on the defensive. The house of [illegible] said, however, to have [illegible] a formal protest against all the proceedings of the Admiral, and declare that they shall hold the British Government responsible for any damage they may sustain in consequence of the attack upon the city.

During the afternoon another fire broke out, and raged as violently as that of the preceding day, but was again subdued by the Chinese. After the troops had retired from the city, the English resumed their fire from the fort, but ceased soon after dark. Everything was thenceforth quiet for the night, with the exception of the brave fellows who had made the attack, and who made everything roar with their hurrahs and repeated cheering as they returned to their quarters at the Factories.

To-day, (Thursday,) little has been done; the firing has been kept up leisurely from the "Dutch Folly," with an occasional shell from the *Encounter*. The object of it was merely to keep the breach open, as the Chinese have been trying to repair it, and to maintain the advantage gained yesterday, until the arrival of reinforcements from Hong Kong. The men have been employed during the day in pulling down more buildings in the rear of the Factories, a precautionary measure against fire. I regret to learn that during the fire of yesterday afternoon, the house of Rev. J. B. FRENCH, one of our American missionaries, was totally destroyed, together with its contents. Mrs. FRENCH had removed almost nothing, having been assured that his house was out of danger. His books, manuscripts and much property belonging to the mission were, therefore, all lost, as well as his hospital and stores, which have been the means of relief to many thousands of patients. A movement, which I trust will be successful, is to be set on foot for his relief.

Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, who commands the British naval forces, is a Rear-Admiral of the White, and was distinguished in the Baltic during the war, where he commanded in chief during the interim between the recall of Sir CHARLES NAPIER and the appointment of Admiral DUNDAS. Sir MICHAEL's course in this matter is universally commended for the [illegible] firmness and military skill which it has displayed, as well as for the regard for life and property which he has all the time manifested. It will be very strange if [illegible] without [illegible] some new privileges from the Chinese, or at least insisting on those guaranteed by the treaty, which has been practically, in some respects, a dead letter. G. H. B.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR—[illegible]—AN AMERICAN [illegible] WHILE GOING THROUGH THE MACAO PASSAGE—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND THE AMERICAN CONSUL ON THE SUBJECT—RENEWAL OF THE BOMBARDMENT BY THE BRITISH—DESPERATE ACTION WITH CHINESE JUNKS—APPEARANCE OF THE FRENCH UPON THE SCENE—[illegible] ATTACK ON CANTON—ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP AN ENGLISH STEAMER—AMERICAN FORCE CONCENTRATED AT CANTON—THE MURDERER OF MR. CUNNINGHAM BROUGHT TO JUSTICE—TRADE EXTINGUISHED—THE LATEST DEMANDS OF ADMIRAL SEYMOUR—CAPTURE OF THE BOGUE FORTS—PROSPECTS, &c.

CANTON, China, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1856.

I resume my narrative of the exciting events of the siege of the city by transcribing the following letter of the Admiral to Governor YEH, in which he defines his position and the terms on which he shall insist. A copy of the letter was, also, sent to Captain FOOTE, of the American forces, and another copy posted on the Commercial Bulletin.

BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON, Oct. 30, 1856.

SIR: When the Prefect of [illegible] was sent yesterday, by your Excellency for the purpose of ascertaining what demands I had to make, I instructed the British Consul to state to him for the information of your Excellency, that, were the right of access to the authorities within the city, that has been universally conceded at the other ports, similarly in force at Canton, no such contingency could arise as the present, in which the impossibility of otherwise effecting any satisfactory arrangement had rendered necessary the proceedings of the last few days. What I had now to insist upon was simply this: That the Foreign Representatives should have here the same access to the authorities as at the other ports.

Your Excellency sent no reply to my message, and according to the intention of which I had given notice to your Deputy, I breached the wall of the city, and thus obtained access to your Excellency's official residence, which I visited yesterday afternoon. This object accomplished, I withdrew my troops.

I may observe that it has been wholly with a view to the preservation of life, that my operations have been hitherto deliberately conducted. [illegible] day, when entering the city, no blood was shed, save where my men were assailed, and the property of the people was, in every case, respected. The fires which have broken out during the last two days were not, either, designedly caused by us. They were but a lamentable consequence of the measures to which your Excellency's conduct has compelled me reluctantly to resort.

I have now one remark to make, to which I request your Excellency's particular attention. The lives and property of the entire city population are at my mercy, and could be destroyed by me at any moment that any event might impose upon me so sad a necessity. The prevention of any such necessity is entirely in the hands of your Excellency.

I have been constrained to move onwards from one step to a further, by the pertinacity and discourtesy with which your Excellency has persisted in evading the just and simple claims advanced by us in the first instance. It is now for your Excellency, by immediate consultation with me, to terminate a condition of things, of which the present evil is not slight, but which, if not amended, can scarcely fail to be productive of the most serious calamities.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

MICHAEL SEYMOUR.

His Excellency YEH, Imperial High Commissioner.

To this, the Governor-General replied as follows:

YEH, Imperial Commissioner, Governor-General of the Two Kwangs, &c., makes communication:

I have this day received your Excellency's letter of the 1st inst., and have acquainted myself with its contents. The relations between your Excellency's country and the Chinese, ever since the commencement of commercial intercourse between them, have been none other than those of politeness [illegible] on the 8th ult., the twelve prisoners were seized on board the lorcha, having ascertained from the [illegible] deputed to conduct the investigation, that nine of the number were innocent, I directed an officer, on the 10th ult., to put them on board their vessel again. Mr. Consul PARKES refused to receive them. Early on the morning of the 22d ult., I wrote to Consul PARKES, and at the same time forwarded to him twelve men, namely: [illegible] and [illegible], convicted on the inquiry I had instituted, and the witness, WOO AYU, together with nine previously tendered. But Consul PARKES would neither receive the twelve prisoners nor my letter.

The lorcha, it appears, was built by SOO ACHING, a Chinese—she was not a foreign vessel at all, and her British flag had been purchased through the [illegible] BLOCK, as we clearly established by the admission of the prisoners, and WOO AYU, when under examination. It was not known at the time that my executive went to seize persons on board her that the lorcha was a foreign vessel. She was anchored in the neighborhood of the Dutch Folly; she was built by the Chinese SOO ACHING.

As to the question of the flag, it has been the invariable rule with lorchas of your Excellency's nation to haul down the flag when they drop anchor, and to hoist it again when they get under way. When the lorcha was boarded, in order that the prisoners [illegible]

[illegible] to explain.

[illegible] April, 1848, His Excellency the Plenipotentiary Bonham issued a public notice at the factories to the effect that he thereby prohibited [illegible] from entering the city. The notice was inserted in the newspapers of the time, and will, I presume, have been read by your Excellency. Add to this that the exclusion of foreigners from the city is [illegible] vote of the whole population of [illegible]. It may be supposed how little to their [illegible] this storming of the forts and this de[illegible] of their dwellings; and, apprehensive as I [illegible] that may hence befall the officials and [illegible] your Excellency's nation, I can suggest [illegible] better than a continued adherence to the [illegible] Plenipotentiary Bonham, as to the course to be pursued. As to the consultation [illegible] by your Excellency) I have already, some [illegible] deputed Tseang, prefect of Luy-chow-foo, [illegible] reply, availing myself of the occasion [illegible] your Excellency prosperity, &c.

[illegible] communication, addressed to His Excellency Sir Michael Seymour, Naval Commander-in-[illegible]

Hien-Fung, 6th year, 10th moon, 3d day, (Oct. 31, 1856.)

[illegible] Sir Michael Seymour rejoined as follows:

British Consulate, Canton, Nov. 1, 1856.

[illegible] in receipt of your Excellency's reply of [illegible] must positively decline any further argument on the merits of the case of the lorcha Arrow. I [illegible] perfectly satisfied of the facts as represented to [illegible] by Mr. Consul Parkes. The men who [illegible] publicly seized on board the Arrow were [illegible] restored to their vessel as he had required [illegible] the required apology made for this [illegible] of his jurisdiction by your executive.

The whole course and issue of the lengthy correspondence arising out of a matter which might in the first instance have been easily adjusted, have determined me, as I have already told you, to insist on behalf of the foreign representatives, on the same right of access to the authorities within Canton, as has invariably been conceded at the other ports—the exercise of this right being, in my belief, our sole security against a recurrence of misunderstandings like the present, involving proceedings so distasteful to myself and so disastrous to you. Your Excellency's reply [illegible] the notification of the British plenipotentiary of 1849, prohibiting foreigners from entering Canton. Here, I must remind you that, although we have indeed serious matter of complaint against the Chinese Government, for breach of the promise given in 1847 to admit foreigners into Canton at the end of two years, my demand now made is in no way connected with former negotiations on the same subject; neither am I demanding admission of any but the foreign officials, and this only for the simple reason above assigned.

[illegible] my proposal to treat personally with your Excellency, you do me the honor to remark that you [illegible] some days ago. I am compelled, therefore, to regard your Excellency's whole letter as unsatisfactory in the extreme; and have only to add that, unless I immediately receive an explicit assurance of your assent to what I have proposed, I shall at once resume offensive operations. The deliberation with which I have so far proceeded should have convinced you of my reluctance to visit the shortcoming of the authorities upon the inhabitants of Canton. The responsibility of what may now befall them rests on your Excellency. Should you persist in your present line of policy, you leave me but one course to pursue, and you will learn, when too late, that we have the power to execute what we undertake. Accept, &c. (Signed) M. SEYMOUR.

To His Excellency Yeh, Imperial High Commissioner, &c.

These negotiations occupied till Monday morning, and while they were pending the firing from the Dutch Folly, and from the ships, ceased except so far as was necessary to keep open the breach in the walls and to prevent the acquisition of any advantages by the Chinese. The Governor, on the other hand, increased the reward for the heads of Englishmen, (or foreigners,) to a hundred taels, or about a hundred and forty dollars; and on Sunday morning we received the startling news that *the heads of three foreigners (of what nationality could not be ascertained) were ornamenting the walls near the breach.* The general opinion of the common people, and even of the Chinese soldiers and perhaps of the Governor himself, is that the English were driven from the city after their assault on Wednesday by Chinese valor; and this supposed success emboldened and encouraged them not a little. The English received reinforcements of men and ammunition from Hong Kong, and the American forces threw up new barricades and advanced somewhat on their former position. The inhabitants in great numbers left the city, and the "village braves" in great numbers poured into it. A party of these soldiers, some twenty in number, were discovered, reconnoitering at the American outposts, and both the Americans and English held themselves in hourly readiness for an attack.

During this interval a correspondence was also carried on between our Consul, Mr. Perry, and the Governor. It seems that a week or ten days previous the steamer Cum Fa, an American steamer, and under the American flag at the time, was fired into, in the most unprovoked and outrageous manner, by a Chinese fort, while going through the Macao passage, on one of her regular trips to Canton. Three shots were fired by the fort, compelling the steamer to return down the river and approach the city through another channel. It was in reference to this insult, therefore, that Mr. Perry addressed the Governor. He replied [illegible] that he would certainly investigate the [illegible], but added that it was not a Government fort, but one built by the city for protection against robbers. He took occasion also to request that the Americans would not aid the English in the present hostilities—and promised, in reply to Mr. Perry's positive demands, that he would extend his protection to American property. He was assured by Mr. Perry in reply that the Americans would remain neutral in the contest so long as Americans and their rights and property were unmolested.

Admiral Seymour waited patiently through the Sabbath for a satisfactory reply to his last letter. None, however, was received. The common people, with the [illegible] so common among them, were very generally agreed that after a long peace must come a war; that they had enjoyed a long peace, and that now a war was inevitable; and it seemed as if the Governor, too, was acting out what he believed to be his "manifest destiny," for [illegible] did he refuse a reply to the Admiral, but, on Monday morning, he renewed hostilities. An irregular fire was kept up all the morning from ambuscades on the tops of houses, upon all foreigners indiscriminately who showed themselves in any exposed situations. Several British officials were shot at. As Captain Wilson, of H. M. frigate *Winchester*, was standing conversing with another gentleman, a musket ball passed between them. And, as if to show how little confidence could be placed in Governor Yeh's ability or inclination to protect Americans, our sentries and look-outs in exposed positions were several times fired at, the bullets passing very near to them; and they were finally ordered to return the fire, and did so, but with how much execution could not be ascertained.

The Dutch Folly, and the steamers *Sampson* and *Barracouta*, the latter with one or two very heavy ten inch guns, [illegible] bombardment at 11 o'clock, and fired about one shell a minute until sundown. The shells must have caused great havoc, and probably considerable loss of life, although a great many of the people have abandoned the city, and dispersed into the surrounding country. At evening, after the firing ceased, Governor Yeh, who seems to have a passion for correspondence, as well as some talent for it, sent in the following communication to the Admiral:

Yeh, Imperial Commissioner, Governor-General of the two Kwangs, &c., makes a communication in reply.

I have received your Excellency's letter of the 2d inst., and have acquainted myself with its contents. In the case of the lorcha, you state, that on the representation of Consul Parkes, I should have caused the [illegible] seized on board that vessel to have [illegible] returned to her, and that it was incumbent [illegible] to explain their capture by my Executive [illegible]. No foreign flag was seen by my [illegible] at the time of their capture, and as, in addition to this, it was ascertained, on the examination of the prisoners by the officer deputed to conduct it, that the lorcha was in no respect a foreign vessel, I contend that there was no mistake committed. In the first place the twelve men were all handed back to the consul after the examination, but he declined to receive them; there was not then any refusal to return the men to their vessel.

As to what is said in the letter under acknowledgment regarding that rule of intercourse between foreign officials and the native authorities that has always obtained at other ports, it has been found that the people of Kwang-Tung are extremely fierce and [illegible] differing in nature from the people of other provinces. In 1847, there was a long controversial correspondence on the subject between my predecessor and the British plenipotentiary, Mr. Bonham, and [illegible] being satisfied that an interview within the city was utterly out of the question, addressed a letter to him in the [illegible] April of 1849, in which [illegible] to the present time. "I can have no more discussion with your Excellency on this subject;" he further issued a notice from the factories to the effect that no foreigner was to enter the city, which was in-[illegible] who did not know that the question would be discussed again; and, as is shown by the record [illegible] His Majesty the Emperor [illegible] Province [illegible] that Mr. [illegible] that this [illegible] issued a notice prohibiting [illegible] the city [illegible] been aware of this, I am utterly unable to explain what is meant in the letter under acknowledgment, by the statement that the present demand is in no way connected with the negotiations of former years, and that it is only for the admission of foreign officials into the city. As to former negotiations, Mr. Bonham stated, in correspondence, that discussion of the question could not be renewed, and issued a prohibitory notice on the subject.

Your Excellency's proposition having reference to the very same question, (as that mooted by Mr. Bonham,) how can it be said to have no connection with it? And when Mr. Bonham has said that the question could be no more discussed by him, it is to be inferred that it can less be discussed by your Excellency.

To conclude, our countries have been many years on friendly terms. Without cause, you have in one day come upon us with hostilities, the result of which has been intolerable misery to the people. Let your Excellency ponder well, what is no vain fiction of mine, that hundreds and thousands of them have been for days past clamorously tendering their services, ardent and united, for the defence of the city.

I accordingly reply, availing myself of the occasion, to wish your Excellency prosperity.

Hien-Fung, 6th year, 10th moon, 6th day (Nov. 3.)

The closing wish for the Admiral's prosperity His Excellency endeavored to carry out, the same night, by attempting to blow up the Club-house where large numbers of the officers and troops were quartered. A sampan, or Chinese boat, was filled with powder and floated down under one end of the club-house, which projects out over the river, and was there exploded; but the powder was not arranged compactly enough to produce the desired effect, although it produced a great alarm, and officers and men, both Americans and English, turned out with all possible dispatch—especially those whose quarters were over the exploding sampan.

The following is Admiral Seymour's reply to Yeh's last communication:

British Consulate, Canton, Nov. 4, 1856.

Sir: I am in receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday, referring me to the correspondence between your Excellency's predecessor and Mr. Bonham, our late Plenipotentiary. The perusal of all that is on record, will show you that, although, when the Chinese Government declined in 1849 to fulfill the promise given in 1847, of right of entry into Canton, was for the moment waived, it was distinctly informed at the time, and since, that our claim was in no respect abandoned. My demand, however, as I have already told you, is entirely distinct from any former proposition on the subject.

It is needless to restate my reasons for insisting upon it; and I have only to add that, until it is acceded to, I have no alternative but to persist in the course you have compelled me to adopt.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. SEYMOUR.

On Tuesday the bombardment was resumed with even greater rapidity than on the previous day. The shells were all thrown within the second wall, and were mostly aimed at some conspicuous public buildings, particularly at one large temple containing a bell of great size. The firing was excellent. On Wednesday the operations were about the same, except that the bombardment was not continued for so long a time.

On Thursday morning, before I was well awake, I was startled by the sound of the most rapid firing, which seemed to come from below the city. It seems that the *Coromandel*, on her way up from Hong Kong the evening previous, had passed a fleet of junks, which had been recently manned and strongly armed, and which seemed to be concentrated for some hostile purpose,—rumor says for the purpose of coöperating with a land force of several thousand soldiers in a combined attack upon the factories. Accordingly the *Barracouta* and the *Coromandel* were sent down early on Thursday morning to capture them. The junks were lying near the French Folly, the only fort between Canton and the Bocca Tigris which the English had not taken. As the steamers approached, the junks opened upon them a most energetic and rapid fire, and must have thrown some thirty or forty shot, or even more, before the steamers were able to return it. And even after the *Barracouta* was able to bring her heavy guns to bear, and the *Coromandel* opened fire, so hotly did the Chinese contest the issue from their junks, from their fort, and from armed parties on shore, that it was an hour and a half before the firing ceased and victory remained with the English. I suppose that during the first half hour alone, there must have been not far from a hundred and fifty guns fired. As soon as was practicable the steamers lowered their boats, eight in number, containing some sixteen guns of small calibre, and succeeded in capturing the fort and all the junks—twenty-three in number. Of these all but one were set on fire and destroyed, and the guns all spiked. The whole number of guns which fell into the hands of the English was upwards of a hundred, said to be all of foreign manufacture.

During this hot action the Chinese displayed more gallantry and fired with more precision and accuracy than I had believed them capable of exhibiting. The rapidity of their firing was, as I have before observed, very great, and must to a certain extent have prevented its accuracy. And, although it must be remembered that their force was undoubtedly several times as great as that of their opponents, and the number of their guns immensely superior, yet their behavior, in the obstinate resistance which they made, is regarded by the English themselves as highly creditable. The *Barracouta* alone has upon her the marks of *ninety* shot, six of them in her smoke-funnel. The *Coromandel* received comparatively little injury. Strange to say, the English loss was only one killed and three wounded. The Chinese loss cannot be ascertained, but I think it will greatly exceed rather than fall short of a hundred. Probably many who jumped overboard from the junks were drowned, besides those who were killed by the shot and shell from the steamers and their boats, and by the musketry. The burning junks continued to send up their flames and dense columns of smoke, with occasional explosions, all the morning.

Among the incidents of the fight was the narrow escape of Captain Bate, whose gallantry during the assault of the 29th ult. I have before noticed. He was standing on board the *Barracouta*, watching the movements of the enemy, when the spy-glass which he was using was knocked out of his hand by a grape-shot from the junks. *As merit* in the English service is recognized and rewarded by Government, I think the gallant Captain may consider his promotion certain.

The same evening forty or fifty men from the French frigate *Virginie* arrived, and relieved the American guard, which had previously been stationed at the French Vice-Consulate. On Friday morning fifty gun Lascars, regular soldiers in the British army in the East Indies, arrived, and were set to work removing the rubbish, &c., from "Hog Lane." I have it also on excellent authority that one of the Generals of Tae Ping Wang, the great Rebel leader, came into the city for the purpose of having an interview with the Admiral, but as Sir Michael had gone to Whampoa, he did not see him. Whether this be true or not, there is no doubt that a strong Rebel force is within a short distance of Canton, and that they will seize the opportunity to assist in, or complete the work which the English have begun. The fact, with the rumored visit of one of their Generals to the English Commander-in-Chief, is in the highest degree significant and important.

On Friday night four junks or rafts, laden with combustible materials, were fired by the Chinese and started afloat down the stream towards the British ships, with the design of destroying them. Before they reached the ships, however, they either burnt out or got aground.

The Governor-General, in repeated letters to the United States Consul, has expressed his earnest wish that the American residents should send their property away from the city and then leave themselves; and he also particularly desires that our naval forces should be withdrawn. The people, he says, are wrought up to a high degree of indignation by the outrages of the English, and will not be able to discriminate between them and the Americans, between friends and foes; both alike, therefore, may suffer from their fury. Similar letters have, I understand, been sent to the other foreign Consuls. This certainly looks as if the Governor expected a long siege and some hot work. Whether it is mere talk or not, time will show. It is not impossible that our merchants, seeing all chance for the prosecution of their business at Canton, at an end, may decide to withdraw; but until they do so, of course our forces will remain for their protection.

In regard to the firing upon the steamer *Cum Fa*, however, a much less satisfactory letter was received from the Governor, on the 10th inst. He says, very coolly, that the people in the Heang-Shang fort, which fired upon the steamer, are very ignorant, and don't understand the difference between the American [illegible]

[illegible] insult.

For several days succeeding the capture of the junks and the "French Folly," the operations of the Admiral were comparatively unimportant, and, from the number of dispatches which came in from the Governor, he was apparently still disposed to try diplomacy. These dispatches, however, must all have been of an unsatisfactory character, for on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Admiral, with the steamers *Encounter*, *Barracouta*, *Sampson*, and *Coromandel*, started for the "Bocca Tigris," where the Chinese have the strongest and most extensive fortifications on the river. The *Calcutta*, 80-gun ship, the frigates *Winchester* and *Nankin*, were already there, having come up the river from Hong Kong. It was the purpose of the Admiral to capture these forts, and so possess himself of the whole length of the river. All day yesterday, and again this morning, we have heard very heavy and rapid firing, evidently from the "Bocca Tigris," or, as it *is* called, the "Bogue." In a direct line, this place must be thirty miles distant. As yet, however, no authentic news of the result of the action has been received here. I shall detain my letter till the last moment, in order to send you the latest news.

This morning, at 9 o'clock, a bold and desperate attempt was made to blow up the steamer *Niger*, lying right abreast of the factories. Two rafts laden with large quantities of powder and combustible materials came floating down the stream each guided by a Chinaman,—but as similar rafts had been frequently passing and repassing for several days, and as no one suspected the nature of their contents, they were allowed to pass along; and so skillfully was the affair managed that the two were exploded at the same time, close alongside of the *Niger*,—one under her quarter and one under her bows. The Chinamen, after lighting the match at once jumped into the water and struck out for the shore. One of them succeeded in reaching it, but from the difficulty with which he ran, was apparently wounded by some of the bullets which were sent after him in a shower from the steamer. The other man, less fortunate, was drowned after having been struck by one of the balls fired at him. The concussion produced by the explosion was very severe; jarring all the houses like an earthquake;—and the fragments of the burning raft, with the combustibles upon it, were scattered in every direction, many of them falling upon the deck of the steamer. Her hose was rigged, however, almost immediately, and the fire extinguished. An attempt made with such boldness, in broad daylight, and so nearly successful, proves that John Chinaman is not, after all, so contemptible an enemy as was supposed.

Yesterday a proclamation was issued by the Governor, offering to any one of the *rebels* who would bring in the head of an Englishman, a free pardon for all past offences, however great; and to any one who will bring two heads, a free pardon and also a hundred taels. This proclamation, however, will not produce the slightest effect. The rebels will look upon the success of the English as an advantage to themselves: and a large rebel fleet is accumulating for the purpose of commencing hostilities against Canton.

I learn, on good authority, that during the second or third day of the bombardment, a mandarin of the third order—a relative of the Emperor—was killed by a shell. This, of course, will have to be reported to his Imperial Highness at Pekin.

The U. S. steamer *San Jacinto*, Commodore Armstrong's flag-ship, has arrived at Whampoa. A detachment of her seamen and marines is expected to-morrow. She brought Dr. Parker, our Commissioner and his suite, from Shanghae. The whole American naval force in the East Indies and China, is now concentrated at Canton. If the state of affairs will permit, however, the *Portsmouth* is expected to leave, before a great while, for Shanghae, touching at Amoy, Fuh-Chow, and Ningpo.

The exciting events now in progress at Canton, of course occupy public attention almost to the exclusion of all other news. It may be well, however, to mention that the authorities at Fuh-Chow have satisfactorily brought to justice the murderer of Mr. Cunningham, at that place, and that he will shortly be executed.

I have no time to add any speculations in reference to the probable issue of these hostilities. No one, as yet, pretends to see to the end of them. The Admiral has waived, to a certain extent, the original point of dispute—in reference to the flag of the lorcha—and now insists on free admission into the city, in accordance with the treaty for foreign *officials*—not foreigners generally—as the only means of preventing misunderstandings for the future. The Governor insists, with equal vehemence, that no outrage was committed on the English flag—because, as he says, no flag was hoisted on the lorcha when his officials boarded her; and protests strongly against the injustice of the Admiral's demands. So the case stands. How the matter will end, no one can tell.

Of one thing there is no doubt—and it is an opinion which I heard expressed by a prominent merchant the other day; *between the British and the Rebels*, (who will be sure to come down upon the city when the British leave, or before,) *trade at Canton may be considered at an end for six months to come.*

Our latest news from the "Bogue" forts is that the English had captured two of them and were shelling a third. The Chinese made a manful resistance, and only retreated when the English had breached the walls and landed an assaulting party. Great numbers then jumped into the water, and swam from the island, on which the forts are built, towards the shore. I have heard the number of men in the forts estimated as high as ten thousand, and the number of guns at five hundred. The Chinese loss is said to have been very great, but cannot yet be stated. Probably also the English have suffered severely. They have, doubtless, by this time taken all the forts, and we shall have the particulars of the action to-night, but I fear too late for me to send by the mail.

The Latest Intelligence.

Canton, Friday, Nov. 14, 1856.

The Admiral has just issued a circular, in reply to an application of the English merchants, requesting information in regard to his plans.

He says that he is fully determined to insist upon his demands, and shall continue to use *force to obtain* a compliance with them, although of course he cannot give in detail his plan *of operations.* His demands, he says, are admitted by a great number of the Chinese themselves to be entirely reasonable. It is wholly owing to the perverseness of the Governor that he is compelled to his present course. He intimates that there is no reason to expect a speedy cessation of hostilities. This is the purport of the circular. I have not been able to obtain a copy.

Nothing of importance has occurred since my letter of yesterday. The English loss, at the capture of the Bogue forts, was only one killed and four wounded. The Chinese made a vigorous resistance, and must have suffered a severe loss. The forts were all taken and partially destroyed. The guns, probably at least five hundred, were all spiked.

To-day, I understand, the *French Folly fort is to be* wholly destroyed. It was captured a few days ago, but not occupied, and the Chinese have been remounting guns on it. G. B. B.

Private advices received in this City yesterday from China add little to the very complete details given by our correspondent. We, however, learn that an *American steamer, with a pleasure party on board, had been fired upon by the forts of Canton.*

For the following extract of a letter from L. T. Hitchcock, Esq., of the firm of King & Co., dated Hong Kong, Nov. 15, we are indebted to a gentleman of this City:

"We have had an extraordinary period of excitement in Canton during the past three weeks, and what is to be the end thereof it is quite impossible to say.

Dr. Hobson—whom I believe you know—has received letters from various native friends, composing the 'gentry' of Canton, and they tell him that very large meetings have been held by various classes in the Imperial City, and they all appear to be determined to oppose the British with 'war to the knife.' As the matter now stands, the quarrel is ostensibly *with the local Canton authorities; but I think that,* in point of *fact*, the people are almost as much interested in the strife as the mandarins. Nor do I think the matter is likely to be settled very soon."

CIRCULAR FROM THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

British Consulate, Canton, Nov. 13, 1856.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul has received the *instructions of His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir M. Seymour*, K. C. B., Naval Commander-in-Chief, &c., to issue the following notice to the British community:

His Excellency feels it unnecessary to recapitulate *to the British community the origin and progress of* what has been done at Canton during the last few weeks by Her Majesty's naval forces under his command. These have happily been [illegible], and their operations, now including the capture of the Bogue forts, eminently successful.

His Excellency regrets to find that neither [illegible] some measures to [illegible] the Imperial Commissioner [illegible] of treaty [illegible] nor the [illegible] inhabitants are at the mercy of Her Majesty's [illegible] have as yet [illegible] the Imperial Commissioner [illegible] make the concession demanded by his Excellency, as a guarantee against future [illegible] of a similar nature to the present.

The concession is not regarded as unreasonable by the Chinese who his Excellency understands, adequately represent the feelings of the respectable inhabitants of Canton, nor is any tangible obstacle alleged to it by these except the impracticability of the Commissioner himself, who has labored to associate the people with him, by representing the English as in league with rebels and outlaws, and has pushed his hostility to the ferocious length of proclaiming rewards for the lives of English subjects without distinction.

His Excellency is determined that his demand shall be conceded; but the community must be well aware that any course his Excellency may now contemplate would be compromised by publicity. His Excellency therefore confines himself to stating that he sees no immediate prospect of a restoration of quiet.

The security of the foreign position will be as well cared for as heretofore. The nature and object of any measures now to be resorted to his Excellency deems it advisable to keep to himself.

HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton.
To the British Community at Canton.

Chinese Version of the Dispute.

The banditti that formerly existed in the interior having been swept away by our officers and soldiers, native and foreign merchants have acquired peace to transact their affairs. What can be so good?

A few days ago we heard that the English authorities had suddenly brought their steamers and war vessels to enter the river, fire on and injure the forts, and kill the soldiers, which is exceedingly perverse and unreasonable. Fortunately our officers and soldiers in the forts did not resist; thereby avoiding the infringement of the treaty. Having inquired, we learn that for some time many of the lorchas that have traded on the Canton river have infringed the laws very much—smuggled and sold salt; instances of their infringements are piled up. Not one of the native officials and people but has been much provoked. Now, this No. 27 lorcha, boldly dared to shelter the robbers Lee Ming T'ae and others and to enter Canton.

The English officials are bound, in accordance with the treaty, to find out vagabonds and hand them over to the Chinese officers for punishment. But in this affair the captain of the Lorcha has deceived the English Consul; the wrong, therefore, rests with him (the captain) and not with our military authorities. This lorcha was employed by a native called Soo-Asing, the register was dishonestly procured by the captain; it is not an English lorcha; there is a great difference between it and the foreign men-of-war ships that are of an honest character.

The duty of our military is only to find out and capture robbers; they do not understand the treaty, at which we need not be astonished. Our officials have heard of this affair, and being very merciful, have liberated the twelve men who were taken from the lorcha, in accordance with all loves and reason.

But, unexpectedly, the English officers, distinctly against the treaty, have fired on and injured the forts, killing the soldiers.

We wish to ask if there is any love or reason in such conduct? We recollect that the forts on the banks of the river were formerly made for the protection of the people, now they being suddenly injured the (neighboring) country suffers also. Not one who has blood and breath but will be engaged.

We can only expose this perverse and unreasonable infringement of the treaty by the English officers, universally informing the officials and merchants of all the honorable countries, as well as the large English merchants (requesting them,) altogether to investigate, and not to say we men of China speak against human principles.

REMONSTRANCE OF THE PEOPLE OF CANTON.

The following letter was sent by the inhabitants of Canton to the English Plenipotentiary, remonstrating against the recent hostilities:

"Every question has its rights, every position its contingencies of advantage and disadvantage. We cannot refrain from stating those incidental to the present one for the benefit of your Excellency's nation.

We, the Cantonese, who have been born and brought up in this place, some of us in the public service, some of us in trade, whatever our vocation, have each one all our property, our very food and raiment in this city; and to all of us, hundreds of thousands in number, the city is our base and our foundation.

Your nation has traded at Canton for more than a century, during which it may be said that between you and ourselves, the Cantonese, there have been relations of friendship, and not of hostility.

The late affair of the lorcha was a trifle, it was no cause for deep seated animosity—no great offence that could not be forgotten. Yet you have suddenly taken up arms, and for several days you have been firing shell until you have burned dwellings and *destroyed people in untold numbers.* It cannot be either told how many old people, infants and females have left their homes in affliction. If your countrymen have not seen this, they have surely heard, have they not, that such is the case? What offence has been committed by the people of Canton that such calamity should befall them?

Again, it has come to our knowledge that you are insisting on official receptions within the city. This is, doubtless, with a view to amicable relations; but when your only proceeding is to open a fire upon us which destroys the people, supposing that you were to obtain admission into the city, still, the sons, brothers, and kindred of the people, whom you have burned out and killed, will be ready to lay down their lives to be avenged on your countrymen, nor will the authorities be able to prevent them. The authorities are able to accord your admission into the city, but they are not able to assure to such of your countrymen as do enter a perfect immunity from harm. If, then, your countrymen were admitted, could you always have a large force here for their protection? A protecting force cannot remain here any great length of time; and if death and wounds were to be the condition of your entering it, what boon would admission into the city be, even were you to obtain it.

There is another point; although shells have been flying against the city for several days, burning buildings and destroying life, no fire has been returned by the troops; this is friendly and conceding. It is enough to content you; and as you resorted to hostilities for a small matter, so now, for the sake of the people's lives, you may suspend them; and considering what has been achieved at the present stage of proceedings, there allow them to terminate. Why add another difficulty to the existing one, and so cause an interruption of the friendly understanding between our countries?

To conclude, it is not well to trust power too far, neither is it right to let a feud so confirm itself that it cannot be ended. There is one point of which you lose sight; you do not remember that our authorities are subject to promotion, translation and similar changes of office, which may remove them from Kwang-tung. In the twinkling of an eye its whole establishment may be changed; but the native trader has been here generation after generation, from father to son, from grandsire to grandson, for hundreds and thousands of years, without interruption of the line. You do not reflect upon the distant future—that to inflict injury on the Canton people is to make enemies of thousands and millions of men; that the longer the feud endures the deeper rooted it will be; that the more protracted the struggle the more impetuous will be the zeal for it. It is in your power to go the extreme length of injury that can be inflicted. To resolve on this is truculently to contemplate the extermination of every living being in Canton—is to contemplate the total abandonment of its trade. What, in that case, would be your gain? And, if resolved to go this length, how are you to dispose of the French, the Americans, and other foreign nations?

This is the unanimous declaration, made with sincerity and earnestness, of the Cantonese. We submit it in the hope that your Excellency will deign to consider it, and we respectfully present our wishes for your Excellency's peace and prosperity."

The Chinese Troubles—Important Suggestions as to the Result.

From the London Times.

We are now in possession of the full accounts from China, of which the electric telegraph had before furnished us only the outline. Substantially the first impression conveyed to us of the causes of the quarrel and the operations that followed it seems to be correct. There are, indeed, matters in dispute, such as whether the lorcha out of which the men were taken was carrying British colors, and whether the Consul was entirely justified in the steps that he took; but there can be no question that the Chinese authorities had violated the existing treaty, which requires them to demand suspected criminals from the nearest Consul, and not seize them themselves, and as little that the requisition of the Consul that the men should be restored to the ship, and that an apology should be made, was refused.

The conduct of the Chinese Governor-General was throughout arrogant and insulting, and he actually went the length of refusing to receive any representative of the British Government, on the ground that all foreigners were excluded from Canton. It must be quite evident that to tolerate such treatment as this would be entirely to forfeit the position acquired by the war of 1842, and to announce ourselves to the Chinese—always sufficiently ready to grasp at such admissions—as a nation devoid of honor and self-respect, and ready, in the pursuit of material wealth, to pocket any affront and submit to any indignity. It seems to us that the refusal of the authorities of Canton to give audience to the representatives of England, who were anxious to complain of insults and injuries which they believed to have been sustained by those intrusted to their charge, was in itself the termination of friendly relations, and an advertisement that the treaty, at least so far as Canton was concerned, was virtually at an end.

In considering the conduct of the British Admiral under these trying circumstances it is necessary to remember the peculiar position of the European community at Canton, *cut off from the rest of the world*, placed on the soil of a vast and half-civilized empire, and having no security for their lives or properties except the faithful observance of the treaty under which they had established themselves in a remote land and *amid a hostile population. To any one who considers* the softness of the Chinese authorities, and the evident necessity of asserting our position with the least possible delay and in the most decided manner, the conduct of Admiral Seymour will appear to have been as judicious as decided, and as [illegible]. He did not rush hastily into the [illegible], but gave ample time for hot blood to cool, and only when he found that the Chinese Governor-General [illegible] eluded his remonstrances [illegible] refused to allow him [illegible] person [illegible] appeal to the means [illegible] at his command in order to enforce [illegible] consideration to the complaints of a friendly Power which any civilized nation would have conceded as a matter of course. We have no reason to suppose at present that enough has been done to bring the Chinese authorities to reason; but there is no doubt that, as in so many instances before, the Chinese, when they see their position entirely hopeless, will bow their pride to necessity, and make whatever concessions may be required to avert the intolerable evils which their arrogance has brought upon them. *There is, indeed, some reason to dread that we may do our work only too effectually, and that while we believe we are only chastising a refractory satrap we are really shaking the very foundations of the Mantchoo dynasty.* The rebels are evidently watching their opportunity to pounce upon the Southern provinces, and the collision with England, which the obstinacy of Yeh has produced, may offer an occasion too tempting to be resisted. It is not likely that we could exchange this Government for a worse, but, considering the vast portion of the human race inclosed within the limits of China, and the little information we possess as to the real objects and principles of the movement, we may well be excused for wishing that the responsibility of such a revolution should not fall upon us.

Without, however, embarrassing ourselves for the moment with this contingency, we should lose no time in carefully considering what the present conjuncture requires at our hands. Nothing is so vain as to conceive any chastisement inflicted on the city of Canton, however severe, will produce any permanently favorable effect on the Government at Pekin. In the first place, should any account of the transaction reach them, it is sure to be so distorted and perverted as entirely to prevent its having the effect on the Celestial mind which we are anxious to produce, and, even if a tolerably true version should by any means reach the Emperor, the news of the attack on Canton, or even the demolition of a principal city, would be regarded with far different feelings by an Asiatic monarch from those which it would inspire in a European sovereign. In China such a calamity would be regarded principally as it affected the revenue of the prince—in Europe, as it concerned the honor of the nation.

By this outbreak of hostilities, *existing treaties are annulled, and we are left free to shape our future relations with the Chinese empire as we please.* We have no interest in ruining the Government or disorganizing the society of that vast country—*tasks only too easy had we the slightest wish to engage in them.* All we want is liberty and security for our commerce, and a prompt and efficient redress of grievances as they arise. To secure the first, the recent proceedings at Canton warn us that we ought to enforce that right of free entrance into the country and into the ports open to us which was stipulated for by the treaty of 1842. We must not again be told that our representatives must be excluded from the presence of the Chinese Governor-General because we have waived the performance of the article which enabled foreigners to penetrate beyond the precincts of our factories. Experience shows that we cannot submit to these degrading restrictions without exposing ourselves to fresh insults and injuries, and that if we are to live peaceably and trade prosperously with the Chinese, we must teach them to treat us in every matter of social consideration as at least their equals. As to the redress of grievances, *we ought to be content with nothing else and nothing less than the admission of a resident Ambassador at Pekin*, dwelling there in all honor and safety, and having access at suitable times to the presence of the Emperor. We have been long enough at the mercy of provincial authorities; it is time that we should be released from these degrading mediators, and brought into contact with the central and paramount authority.

The treaty lately existing between us is destroyed by the recent outbreak of hostilities. *We have a new treaty to make, and it is our own fault if we do not make it thoroughly satisfactory.* For this purpose we would urge on the consideration of the Government to send out at once to China an Ambassador whose rank and position may lend weight to his representations. We cannot acquiesce as a permanent condition of things in an outbreak every ten years, only to be put down by such forcible means of coercion as we have just been employing at Canton, and therefore we had better make up our minds to settle matters once for all, and not conclude a new peace till we have eliminated from it the conditions of a future war.

THE CHINA MARKETS.

Hong Kong, Nov. 15.—Between the dispatch of the last mail and the commencement of hostilities trade was going on satisfactorily. All is, however, at a complete stand-still now, and likely to remain so for some time to come. Freights are nominal at £3, and all the vessels are now leaving Whampoa. Exchange on London, 4s. 7½d.@4s. 8d.; on India, 217r. 18a. ₩ $100.

From Shanghae we have dates to the 8th inst. Transactions in silk have again been large, 11,000 bales having been settled during the month. Arrivals are 60,000 bales, of which 58,000 bales are sold, and the balance is held for higher prices. Present quotations show an advance of $15 to $25 over last month's prices. Tsatlees No. ½ silk, left; No. 2, $545; No. 4, $500; inferior, $310 25. Thrownes, $340 to $350. Taysaams fine, none. Middling to fair, $265 to $295; inferior to middling, $235 to $260. In black teas transactions have been moderate, and arrivals small. Prices are ½ tael higher. Green teas, sales of 92,000 packages are reported, principally for America, at an advance of ½ to 1 tael on good and fine kinds, but a decline on the common qualities of 1 to 2 taels. Gray shirtings and whites are quoted somewhat higher; but the import market has been affected by the great scarcity of Shanghae dollars. Sales of grays are 110,000 pieces; whites, 19,000 pieces. Most transactions have been in barter, or for Sycee silver. The Chinese merchants and bankers have lately held meetings for the purpose of arranging a better system of currency. Exchange on London, 7s. 5½d. to 7s. 6d.; on India, 344r. per $100; on Canton, 35¼ to 36 per cent. discount.

From Foochow we have advices to the 6th inst. The tea market had been active during the previous month, and prices had advanced 1 tael per picul on all congous above the commonest kind. Settlements of the month amount to 32,000 chests of congou; 700 chests souchong; and 3,400 chests oolong. The duty question has been arranged.

Amoy advices are to the 12th inst. but are unimportant. Trade had been very dull.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Nomination of Lord Napier as Ambassador to the United States.

From the Manchester Guardian of the 3d inst.

We understand that Lord Napier, now Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, and who was for some time Secretary of Legation at Naples, will be the Representative of Her Majesty at Washington, on the occasion of the completion of diplomatic intercourse between England and the United States. Lord Napier will leave this country for America on the 7th of February, and will be accompanied by the new Consuls to be appointed in the place of those whose *exequatur* had been withdrawn last Summer.

Meeting of the Paris Congress.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Paris (Dec. 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

The Plenipotentiaries met at 2 o'clock to-day in conference. They were still assembled at 5 o'clock, and it is thought likely that their deliberations will be brought to a close this evening. What renders this more probable is, that the receptions of to-morrow (New Year's Day) will prevent any meeting taking place, and it is desirable to bring the matter to a conclusion as quickly as possible. The line before them is already traced, and the questions are few and unmistakable. They have been already studied thoroughly, and the Plenipotentiaries understand so clearly what is before them that in point of fact there ought to be hardly anything to do beyond exchanging their powers, reading over the protocol as a matter of form, and signing. The Russian Ambassador only received his last instructions at 7 o'clock last evening. They were communicated to Count Walewski soon after, and by him to the Emperor. The letters of convocation were at once sent out, and the paragraph which I sent you this morning was communicated to the *Moniteur* at 11 o'clock last night. The delay to which I alluded yesterday was owing to the Russian Ambassador waiting for the answer of his Court as to whether two Russian representatives were to be present at the deliberations; of course, only one is to have a vote. This point was a delicate one; Count Kisseleff having only been appointed subsequently to the treaty of Paris, and, indeed, having arrived in Paris only since then, was not presumed to be so well acquainted with the question as the other representatives. It was desirable, therefore, that M. Brunow, who, on the last occasion, was second Plenipotentiary, should give his *confrère* the benefit of his experience. The affair was, I believe, decided in that way.

The Plenipotentiaries will have no cause to complain of the want of information on the point which they have to treat. If defective maps were the cause of the original mistake, wilfully or otherwise, new ones have been prepared by the Commission of Engineers on the spot, for the express use of the Congress. The maps are relatively on a large scale, and only give the locality on which the difference occurs. A copy was sent to each Plenipotentiary, who was to have it before him on the table during the conference.

The Swiss Difficulty.

OPINIONS PRO AND CON AS TO THE ISSUE—THE TRIAL OF THE NEUFCHATEL PRISONERS FIXED FOR THE 19TH—AUSTRIAN CORPS OF OBSERVATION—SWISS MEETING IN LONDON—THE UNITED STATES AS MEDIATOR.

A letter from Frankfort of Dec. 28, in the *Presse* of Brussels, says:

"It is positive that Prussia has signified an *ultimatum to Switzerland, according to which, if by Jan.* 2 the prisoners of Neufchatel are not released without trial, the Cabinet of Berlin will not receive any further proposition for an arrangement, but will trust the decision to the fate of arms, and exact from *Switzerland the payment of the expenses of the war* from the day when the definitive order for mobilization shall have been given."

On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 31st ult., says:

"The [illegible] Switzerland [illegible] be. The [illegible] course, and will naturally be [illegible] when they will become [illegible] is inevitable. But the tendency of the Federal authorities is towards peace, and little doubt is entertained here that the last proposition, which is said to emanate from the Emperor Napoleon, of releasing the prisoners and exiling them, with a guarantee for the safety of their property, will be consented to by Switzerland. It is stated that the United States envoy at Berne has left for Berlin, in order to propose the mediation of his Government, in the event of diplomatic jealousy preventing the nomination to the [illegible] of any European power.

Moreover, the Austrian Cabinet and the Governments of the smaller German States display an increasing aversion to the military measures threatened by Prussia, and their opinions will weigh in the balance of peace. The national council have voted unanimously the unlimited credit demanded by the superior authorities and no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining any amount of pecuniary assistance that may be required. Not only have the native bankers freely offered their assistance, but offers have been received by the Swiss Director of Finance from all the capitals of Europe where Swiss banking firms exist.

The military preparations of the Federal Government are mainly directed to the line of defence along the Rhine. Earthworks are being thrown up in every favorable position, and the towns and hamlets more directly menaced by an invading force are receiving defences which will offer temporary resistance to the enemy."

The London *Star* of Jan. 3 says:

"The trial of the Neufchatelese prisoners is to come on, as we are informed by the telegraph, on the 19th inst. Those of the accused who have taken refuge abroad have, as we have already mentioned, been summoned for the 19th of January. In the meantime, the royalists of Neufchatel, whose inconsiderate move in September has caused all the mischief, seem to begin to feel remorse, for we are informed that they have now sent a deputation to Berlin, praying the King not to plunge Prussia and Switzerland into war. Indeed, as they regard the one as well as the other as their mother country, in a certain sense, they must look upon the threatened conflict with double the pain that any other Swiss or Prussians will experience. But they should have thought of this before."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 20th ult., says: "There is good reason for believing that this Government has resolved to place corps of observation on the frontiers of Tessin and of the Vorarlberg as soon as the Prussians begin their march to Scaffhausen and Basle. The idea of an occupation of Tessin and Vaud, and of an eventual dismemberment of Switzerland, has been entirely relinquished, it having occurred to the Austrians that nothing would be more agreeable to the Emperor of the French than to witness a violation of the treaties of 1815 by the German powers."

The London *Star* of Jan. 3 says:

"Last night there was a remarkable meeting in London. The natives of Switzerland residing in the metropolis met at Radley's Hotel, to give their sanction to the stand which the Federal Council at Berne have made to Prussia; and the peculiarity of the meeting was, that the resolutions had a more practical bearing than resolutions generally adopted in this country in favor of nationalities, for the Swiss surrendered their money and their persons in order to fight the battles of their country."

We read in the London *News*:

"If a Congress is to decide on the Prusso-Swiss controversy, it appears to us that the Swiss have a right to demand that representatives of the United States should take part in its deliberations. The only Republican Government in Europe is surely entitled to insist upon having one Republican judge a member of the tribunal to whose decision it shall submit its case in litigation with a crowned head."

An American Merchant Shot Dead by a Sentry in Clichy Prison.

Paris (Dec. 31) Correspondence of the London Times.

A deplorable event took place yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock, at the prison for debt, in the Rue de Clichy. A debtor, who, the *Patrie* says, was to have been discharged the same day, his arrest having been declared illegal by a judicial decision, was shot dead by a sentinel. The *Siècle* adds that the deceased was an American merchant. All particulars are carefully suppressed pending the inquiry commanded by the authorities. From the number of complaints made by foreigners of the irregular manner in which what is termed "provisional arrest" is enforced, it would appear that the matter demands inquiry. When an Englishman complains, the authorities reply that it is the fault of the British Government, which has never enforced its rights; an Englishman in France being, according to the *Code Napoléon*, entitled to the same measure of justice awarded to a Frenchman in England. It may be recollected that some years since, the present Duke of Newcastle, then Lord Lincoln, was arrested for a fabulous debt by a Polish physician, and the eminent banker, John Abel Smith, was arrested in his bed in the Place Vendôme for a debt not due by him.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says: It is said that the person killed by the sentry at the Clichy debtor's prison was an American merchant, who was to have been released the next day. It appears that the soldier who made this deplorable use of his weapon, acted under an entire misconception of his duty. He remembered that when on guard in criminal prisons, he had been ordered to fire upon any prisoner who put his head out of the window and refused to retire when warned to do so, and he most unfortunately fancied that these orders were in force at Clichy.

A letter in the London *Times*, from "an English prisoner for debt in France," dated the 30th ult., gives the following further particulars: This morning, at 9 o'clock, Mr. Charles Mokey, an American gentleman, patentee of the vulcanized India-rubber, was deliberately shot dead by a soldier of the 88th regiment on guard, when standing with his hands in his pockets at one of the windows of the prison, which is public to all the inmates. He had committed no infraction of the regulations, and the murderer's *consigne* in no way authorized to fire at any one in any case; indeed, it expressly forbids the sentry's musket being loaded in the day time. The unfortunate victim was a married man, and during his residence in the prison was one of its most respected and honored inmates.

The Anglo Persian War.

DETERMINATION OF THE SHAH TO FIGHT—MOVEMENTS AT BUSHIRE—RUSSIAN TROOPS THERE—ULTERIOR DESIGNS OF THE BRITISH.

From the Bombay Telegraph.

Since the departure of the military and naval expedition to the Persian Gulf, under the command of General Stalker and Rear-admiral Sir Henry Leeke, we have had no tidings from Bushire, the point of rendezvous. We are, however, in hourly expectation of the arrival of a steamer with dispatches from the commanders; and it is just possible that they may arrive before the mail closes.

The latest news received from the gulf is not at all of a pacific character. The Shah is resolved to fight to the last, should the soil of Persia be profaned by the footstep of an invading foe. The Resident at Bushire, when the last vessels left, had been ordered to haul down his flag and leave the town, together with all the Christian and American residents who were supposed to be favorably inclined towards the British. A proclamation had been issued by the Governor of the province, directing its subjects to remove into the interior, as the Shah was determined to maintain the integrity of the empire, and to do battle with the British. Most of the inhabitants have accordingly moved out of the vicinity of the expected battle field.

Troops were being rapidly collected in the vicinity of Bushire, about 30,000 soldiers of all arms having been moved towards that point. Russian officers, and even Russian troops, are said to form a portion of the Persian force at Bushire, and they consequently hold high hopes of preventing the British from effecting a landing on their shores. An island about two miles from Bushire has been fortified with 60 guns. Works to strengthen the position are being rapidly and vigorously executed. Much reliance is seemingly placed on this fortification for keeping off our ships from approaching the shore. It is evident, from what is transpiring around us, that the war in which we have just engaged will be something more than a mere hostile demonstration.

Orders have been received by the Bombay Government, from Calcutta, to prepare a reserve field force with the utmost dispatch; and the military departments are all now busily engaged in carrying out these instructions. It is expected that the reserve will be ready to sail by the time that the transports return from the Gulf; and it is evident that the authorities are waiting for them, as no extra freight has been taken up.

Should this demonstration fail in obtaining the object desired by Her Majesty's Government, an army will march across Affghanistan into Persia, the Ameer Dost Mahomed taking the same part in the campaign that the Nizam took against Tippoo Sultan. The object of Her Majesty's Government is to obtain the cession in perpetuity of the Island of Grand Kishma, which is immediately on occupation to be made a free port, and transformed into the head-quarters of Her Majesty's arsenal and dockyard in the Persian Gulf. The object appears to be to control not only Persia, but all the trade down the Euphrates, which empties itself into the Persian Gulf, and will soon be the highway for the trade of the East to the West. The island commands not only Persia and Turkey, but Arabia, especially the trade of Muscat and the country of the Joasmimees, so long famed for their piracies. From the island a refractory chief in less than a week, and shut up all Persia, especially the rice and fish trade, which would starve both Gamroon and Bussorah into compliance in less than six months. The island of Grand Kishma completely covers Ormus, and is capable of supporting a population of 300,000, without any foreign aid whatsoever.

TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA—IMPORTANT ANTI-RUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

St. Petersburg Correspondence of the Cologne Gazette.

There is no doubt that a treaty has been concluded between our Government and Persia, with a view to certain eventualities, and that, in case of *this or that* contingency, a Russian auxiliary corps will support the Persian army. *The Court of Teheran will probably* comply, in return, with a wish that has been [illegible]

[illegible] Persia [illegible] the Araxes [illegible] Persia will [illegible] she has recourse to the aid of Russia, to settle her difference with England. It is thought here that Persia will consent to abandon her last conquest, provided England makes her a few concessions which are essential to the security of the Persian frontier.

St. Petersburg Correspondence of the Paris Débats.

The accounts which have been given of the concentration of a considerable military force near Bakou, on the Caspian, are confirmed. These troops are composed of picked regiments from the Caucasus. The other troops concentrated in the Caucasus are very numerous; the five corps, of which they are composed, can act in concert at any given moment. In addition to the corps of Bakou, which belongs to the army of the Caucasus, and which, in case of need, could proceed to Persia, there is another corps, that of Orenburg, which, if required, could take part in an expedition. It would be destined to invade the territory of the Affghans, and prevent them from fighting against Persia in concert with England. The troops would proceed from Orenburg by the road, followed by the expedition of Perowski on Khiva. Permanent posts of Cossacks have been established on this road, as well as wells and other establishments of great importance to an army when marching across such wastes."

News from Australia.

GOLD ESCORT—ACT TO RAISE MONEY FOR RAILROAD WORKS—THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA—THE ELECTIONS—REVENUE OF VICTORIA.

Our advices from Melbourne *via* England, are to Oct. 18.

The gold escort which arrived on Oct. 11, brought down 40,000 ounces from the various gold fields. The Government of New South Wales has passed an act to enable the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, from time to time to raise, by the sales of debentures, secured upon the consolidated revenue fund of the Colony, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, such sum or sums of money not exceeding £900,000, as may be required for carrying on of railway works.

On the 30th of September, the liabilities of the Bank of Australia were £2,167,000; the assets £2,[illegible]. In the week ending Oct. 4, the value of imports at Melbourne was £254,000; exports, £130,000, including 30,000 ounces of gold. Twenty-eight members of the new Assembly had been already elected. The *Argus* believes the elections to be in favor of the Haines Government. The *Herald* holds the opposite opinion. In Sydney, the Cowper Administration seems to have lasted only a fortnight. The Governor refused to dissolve Parliament. Mr. HAY endeavored to form a Government, but in vain. Mr. WATSON PARKER seems to have been more successful.

The first cattle fair in Victoria had passed off well. The duties on gold exported from Melbourne in the year ended 30th September, 1856, were £381,000. The total customs revenue for the same period reached £[illegible], being an increase of £[illegible] over the year ended 30th September, 1855. The total revenue for the colony for the year ended 30th September, 1856, was no less than £[illegible], against £2,7[illegible],000 in the previous year. The total credits for the quarter were £[illegible]; debits, £766,000. Wages being high, and the necessaries of life cheap, the deposits in the savings banks were increasing largely. Large auriferous deposits near Malmesbury were reported. Great excitement had been created in Sydney by the announcement of a nugget of gold weighing five hundred weight. It is stated, however, to be merely a mass of quartz with a vein of gold running through it. The revenue of New South Wales for 1857 was estimated at £1,377,000.

FROM KANSAS TO ST. LOUIS OVERLAND.

A Stage Ride through Missouri.

NO. IV.

KING'S STATION TO CALIFORNIA.

At this point our Vermonter resolved to abandon us. He had sold his seat from Booneville to a fellow-passenger; and so contemptible an idea had he gained of our mode of conveyance, that he did not care to retain it even for the two miles remaining, over which he was still entitled to ride (occasionally.) He preferred a good night's rest at planter KING's, and a walk in the early morning. So before we left he had bidden us good-bye, hoping to reach Jefferson City before we should leave, and at the time of our departure was doubtless sleeping at a rate as rapid as his travel.

We started refreshed and hopeful. We had a good driver and team, and lighted lamps on the coach—for the first time. Within the first mile we found trouble. In ascending a slight hill the coach wheels slid into a cavernous rut, from whose depths it seemed impossible to raise them. The ground was frozen hard, and so deep was the seam, that the coach rested at an angle much greater than would have sufficed to overset it, but that the rut itself held the wheels and prevented the capsize. We had not taken our lessons in vain. Relieving the coach of its baggage, we made such efficient use of rails and human strength as very soon extricated the vehicle from its situation.

We progressed with various fortune for some seven miles; and then we stopped. We had arrived at the crossing of a river, and had a hill to descend before reaching the level of the bridge. This hill was covered with ice, and our team was "smooth shod!" (By the way, all our teams had labored under the same difficulty; and the one we had on the previous stage contained a horse for which no one would have paid ten dollars—so utterly was it "used up.") What to do was a puzzle. Half an hour was spent in counsel, during which the cold wind seemed to chill us completely through. The horses were finally taken off, and the wheels "rough-locked" with a chain, with the design of letting the coach down by hand. But, one of the horses fell on going down the hill, which discouraged the driver still more; and it was finally resolved that Mr. W. should ride a horse to Booneville to notify the agent, while the driver waited for aid. The remainder of the passengers took "Walker's line" for the same place, where we arrived about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. W. had arrived but a little in advance, and had found him at the stage hotel. He had sent a servant to arouse the agent. Presently he appeared, well-muffled up and with lantern in hand, ready for the job. But his deportment was edifying to behold. "I have lived a year in Missouri," said he, "and if God will forgive me for it, I never will live here another!"

The most of us found good beds, and I was particularly surprised the next morning at a peremptory summons to get up, as the stage was waiting. I obeyed, of course, and found it to be 8 o'clock. Our coach and baggage had arrived safely during the night; and after a good breakfast, we packed ourselves into a much better vehicle, blessing our stars that we had at last "got shut" of the old one. As we were getting the mail at the Post-Office, who should appear but our Vermonter, his beard white with frost, and his face red with cold. He had already made his ten-mile morning walk.

Our driver was a young Kentuckian of such [illegible], pleasing countenance and speech as won our confidence at once. He did us justice, and [illegible] reached the next station in good dinner-time. [illegible] meal was entirely to our satisfaction. The [illegible] had orders to drive us to the next station [illegible] his alternate objected. We interfered, [illegible] our Kentuckian in triumph. As we [illegible] should we see but our Vermonter! But [illegible] his design of following the telegraph [illegible] balance of the way, and hoped to see us [illegible] City.

[illegible] some fine road, we now had some most ex[illegible]. One place, in a narrow lane, presented a [illegible] of ruts, holes and stumps which I should [illegible] expect to see a coach safely master. But, [illegible] sustained ours with rails, our driver took [illegible] with a flying leap and in safety. [illegible] the off wheel-horse caught both hind feet in [illegible] narrow rut, and would inevitably have [illegible] and broken his legs but for the prompt [illegible] Major A., who was near, and who sprang [illegible] kept him from falling till he could [illegible] himself from the peril.

[illegible] while passing some woods, we heard a [illegible], and soon a big, sassy boy met us and [illegible] one of our number, who had walked [illegible] his dog. His description was that [illegible], and he wished us to say to him that he [illegible] twenty-five dollars, at his peril. [illegible] out of hearing while he was visiting on [illegible] deluge of indignant oaths. It seems that a dog had attacked Mr. W. who, accustomed to deal with brutes of all sorts, had promptly put a bullet through his head. We learned that night that he was the terror of the whole neighborhood, and Mr. W. received a general vote of thanks for his exploit.

We reached the station a little after dark. The company was almost unanimous in preferring to to stay all night rather than travel. The next driver finally consented, and the boys made us as comfortable as possible by means of certain extemporized beds on the floor. His situation was remarkable. He had lived twenty-nine years in that place, and still had no better dwelling than an old log-house, and gave us fare in proportion!

We were early awakened by the arrival of another load, which left Kansas City the morning after we did, and had just overtaken us. Among them I found acquaintances; and altogether our party was now tolerably large. Captain R., late first clerk of the *J. M. Converse*, was with the party, going to Pittsburg to contract for the building of a light boat expressly to navigate the Kansas River. He will command her, and entertains no doubt of her success.

Our first achievement, on again starting on our way, was to ford a river; and our first adventure to break the old harness with which our team was clothed. This occasioned an outpouring of some unique and emphatic *cuss-words* from our German driver, (named FREEDOM,) embracing specimen oaths entirely new to all our company, and one of which was designed to be anything but complimentary to the clergy as a profession. The next important mishap was the smashing of a wheel of the wagon of our new party. Here was a go. The region was wild and thinly inhabited, and wagons rare as the houses. But the road to the next station was said to be fair; so the baggage was put upon our coach, the mail on the horses, and the gentlemen started on foot. Luck favored us; and we arrived at the end of our eight-mile stage in good time for dinner, finding also a coach for the use of our friends.

This place is called California; and if in any way resembling that auriferous State, I beg to be preserved from any acquaintance therewith. The town has age enough—in fact, half the buildings seem in a state of dotage; but it lacks every attribute of prosperity except (strangely enough) an academy. The hotel where we stopped was a very large wooden building, supplied with nothing at all which it should have, that I could discover, save a good stove in the office. (?) The dinner was horrid beyond description. It was not that the viands were plain—*that*, a Western man expects—but the cookery and general "get up" was atrocious beyond description. The very appearance of the hostess, who sat at the head of the table, (a universal custom South,) and the filthy niggers who waited on us, was enough to turn even a hungry man's stomach. One of these latter, apparently of the feminine gender, might be supposed to combine in herself the disagreeable features of half-a-dozen inferior races, so utterly disgusting were all her looks and actions. The fact that her mistress bade her "Go out and *blow her nose*, and then come back and wait on the table," is vouched for by Captain B. I am glad to say I did not hear it.

After dinner, a short political discussion arose in the bar-room, important only as showing that a "Yankee" can now speak his sentiments very freely in Missouri without being threatened with the "hemp." Three months ago, such freedom would have been the climax of rashness.

The King Family—Hon. Rufus King—His Ancestors and his Descendants.

The following private letter, from a gentleman of position and distinction in one of the New-England States to his son in this City, has been handed to us for publication:

SACO, Me., Thursday, Jan. 8, 1857.

MY DEAR SON: On arriving "Down East" here, I found that the town adjoining where I am sojourning was Old Scarboro', the birthplace of Hon. RUFUS KING; and knowing your taste for that kind of literature which makes us acquainted with the public and private characters of the truly great men of the country, so entirely harmonized with my own, I felt quite sure I could not interest you more than by giving you a brief history of the distinguished statesman and diplomatist above named, with some notice of other branches of the family.

RICHARD KING, Esq., the father of RUFUS, came to Scarboro' from Watertown, Mass., in 1744, then 26 years of age, where, by successful mercantile pursuits, he became wealthy. A writer, in speaking of him in connection with the *History of the town of Scarboro'* published in the 3d vol. of *Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, says: "The result of his efforts evinces great energy and industry; he was also a man of inestimable worth of character. That notwithstanding the care of his large estates and extensive mercantile business, required almost all of his time, he was enabled by good management to enrich a mind of superior natural endowments by a judicious course of reading. In public life he was honored and esteemed, in private life he was loved." * * "To all his good qualities were added the graces of a Christian life; so that we know not how his whole character can be more truthfully described than by styling him a *Christian gentleman*." Such are some of the traits of character ascribed by this writer to RICHARD KING (who you will bear in mind was grandfather to your present Governor.)

Mr. KING was twice married; by the first marriage he had one son, RUFUS, and two daughters. By the second, three sons and three daughters. The daughters who lived to be married, were respectably connected. Of these, I have no room within my proposed limits to speak, except barely to say that the eldest was married to Hon. ROBERT SOUTHGATE, grandfather of the present Bishop of that name.

Mr. KING died March 27, 1775, aged fifty-seven. I had the gratification, a few days since, of making a pilgrimage to the old mansion where he lived and died, and where all his children were born; the eldest, one hundred and one years ago. It is still occupied as a dwelling, and looks even defiant at the assaults of time.

Of the three sons by the second marriage, RICHARD, Jr., the eldest, occupied the homestead while he lived. WILLIAM was the first Governor of Maine, Commissioner under the Spanish treaty, &c. CYRUS, the youngest of the family, was an eminent lawyer of this town; where, after a brilliant career at the bar, and of four years in Congress, he died suddenly April 25, 1817, aged 44. He and WEBSTER, who were warm personal and political friends, entered Congress as freshmen, at the same session—1813. Mr. KING's speeches ranked among the finest specimens of parliamentary oratory. I well recollect some of their brilliant passages now, after the lapse of more than forty years since I read them. One passage-at-arms with JOHN RANDOLPH, which convulsed the House with laughter, I will mention; it was in 1816, in the debate on the Bill for increasing the pay of Members of Congress. RANDOLPH had made a speech in favor of the bill, in which he said, in substance, that he had no desire for any increase of pay on his own account, but he was aware that there were many members there from the country, whose circumstances were such that they could not afford to serve for the present pay, &c. To which Mr. KING, in reply to this part of his speech, said (quoting from recollection) that he thought, by a due observance of the virtue of frugality, the example of which would be quite in consonance with the theory of our Republican institutions, the present compensation would be sufficient; besides, it would insure greater diligence in the performance of their duties, by withholding a motive for eking out their sessions to a needless length; but he intended, "Mr. Speaker, I am aware that gentlemen who come here with a coach and six cannot well afford to serve for six dollars a day. I do not mean a coach and six horses, but a coach and two horses, two negroes and two dogs"—when RANDOLPH exclaimed, "just my number!" Although I could easily fill my sheet, much to my own satisfaction at least, by extending my notice of CYRUS KING, I will only add that he graduated at Columbia College, in the City of New-York, with the highest honors of the institution, in 1794, commenced the study of law in that City in the office of his brother RUFUS, and when the latter was appointed Minister to Great Britain in 1796 he accompanied him as private Secretary.

After remaining a year in England he returned to this State, and completed his studies in the office of the late Judge MELLEN, of Biddeford, and commenced the practice in this town in the year 1797. In the History of Saco, published several years ago, the writer, in speaking of some of its principal inhabitants then deceased, describes Mr. KING as "possessing brilliant and highly-cultivated powers of mind, united with habits of patient and zealous application, by which he soon rose to eminence in the profession. As an advocate he was unrivaled; his style of speaking was elevated and commanding, rich in the higher graces of polished oratory, and at the same time argumentative and convincing. His speeches on the floor of Congress, it is almost unnecessary to say, were not unworthy the high reputation he enjoyed at the bar." Mr. KING held the office of Major-General of the Militia at the time of his death, to which office he was appointed during the War with England. Thus much for the youngest of this family. I proceed to some notice of the eldest, to whom I intended to devote most of this letter.

Hon. RUFUS KING was born in 1755, graduated at Harvard College 1777, studied law at Newburyport in the office of Chief Justice PARSONS, became a member of the Continental Congress in 1784. In 1785, he introduced the celebrated ordinance prohibiting forever the introduction of Slavery into the Northwestern Territory, which failed of passing at this time, by one vote only. Two years after, the same proposition, reported by his colleague NATHAN DANE, from the Committee appointed to present a code of laws for the government of that Territory, was adopted by a unanimous vote. There has been much dispute as to whom the paternity of this important measure, of right belonged. It has been claimed by some for Mr. JEFFERSON, but certainly with no good reason. His proposition, introduced the year before Mr. KING's, was to prohibit the introduction of slaves into the Territory after the year 1800; of course, permitting settlers to go there with their slaves for sixteen years. Mr. KING's proposition was to take effect from its passage. It is doubtless fortunate for the cause of liberty in that vast and flourishing region of our country, that Mr. JEFFERSON's prospective project failed as it did. For many years Congress was beset with petitions to remove this injunction after it had been reenacted under the Constitution. That the credit of first presenting that important and timely measure, in the form in which it finally passed, is due to RUFUS KING, is proven by the record.

We next find him a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States; which was adopted the 17th of September, 1787, and to which his name is appended as a delegate from Massachusetts.

Mr. KING was four times elected to the Senate of the United States from the State of New-York. The first time was in 1789, which was the first Senate under the Constitution. This appointment to the Senate, by the State of New-York, was, under the circumstances, an act of signal honor; for we have already seen that less than two years before he was a citizen of Massachusetts, and a delegate from that State to the Convention, &c.; so that widely known as he was to fame, he was but a stranger as to residence in New-York when that State first conferred this appointment upon him. He was reelected in 1795, and in 1796 was appointed, by President WASHINGTON, Minister to Great Britain, which mission he filled for several years with great credit to himself and honor to his country. His correspondence with the British Government, upon the important and delicate questions pending between the two countries at that day, evince diplomatic talents of the highest order.

His third and fourth elections to the Senate, were in 1813 and 1820. Of that body he was as confessedly the head, as was DANIEL WEBSTER at a later period. Of his unrivaled powers in debate, the best idea I can give you is by quoting a passage from a private letter from Mr. WEBSTER, then a member of the House, dated at Washington in 1814, in which he incidentally alluded to Mr. KING in connection with a subject under debate, in the following terms:

"Mr. KING came out for the first time. You never heard such a speaker. In strength and dignity, and fire; in ease, in natural effect and gesture, as well as in matter, he is unequaled. He did not make a set speech and did not expect to speak at all."

The mission to England was again conferred on Mr. KING, by President ADAMS, in 1826, thirty years, as you will perceive, after his first appointment by President WASHINGTON. After remaining for a time he resigned on account of failing health, returned home and died April 29, 1827, aged seventy-four. Hon. JOHN A. KING, your present Governor, was Secretary of Legation during the last mission of his father, and afterwards I think Chargé d'Affaires at that Court.

I have alluded only to the principal public positions which Mr. KING filled, for an almost unbroken period of about forty-five years, upon all of which he left the impress of surpassing greatness.

In his personal appearance, while a member of the Constitutional Convention of New-York in 1821, as now recollected by me, he was well formed, of medium height, rather robust but not corpulent, perfectly erect, eyes black, sharp, and exceedingly pleasant and animated while in conversation. He wore spectacles. Whenever there was a recess, and at other times, I noticed that groups would eagerly gather around him, to engage him in conversation, or to manifest some token of respect, which was unmistakably felt for him; seeming to regard him as the central point of attraction among the members, although that Convention, I doubt not, embraced the ablest body of men, citizens of the State, ever assembled within its limits. He was then sixty-six.

Mr. KING had four sons—two only survive: the present Governor, and CHARLES KING, LL. D., President of Columbia College. The Governor and the late Hon. JAMES G. KING were, as you know, members of Congress at the same time. But I need not, and did not intend, to speak of the sons of RUFUS KING. "There they are, behold them." There was one, however, whom you did not know—General EDWARD KING, who went to the State of Ohio several years ago, married a daughter of Governor WORTHINGTON, became a distinguished lawyer, was several years a member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House. He died in 1836. From what little I know of his history, I doubt not that he, too, was a worthy son of an honored sire.

Your affectionate father, A. G. D.

Quarantine Matters.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see in the papers a communication dated Dec. 15, 1856, from Gov. PRICE of New-Jersey, to the Governor of this State, complaining that "infected vessels had been sent by the Health Officers of New-York, from an anchorage at your [our] Quarantine station, to an anchorage in the waters of this [that] State, in the vicinity of Southwest Spit," during August last.

Gov. PRICE regards and complains of it as a "violation of the agreement existing between the States of New-York and New-Jersey as to limit, boundary and jurisdiction."

He is mistaken. It was not a violation of such convention, which was made in 1833. By it, on the contrary, New-York has *exclusive* jurisdiction over the waters at Sandy Hook, and, indeed, of the entire Bay, except portions of Raritan Bay and Staten Island Sound, which are specially excepted. We have the right to use and occupy the whole of the lower bay, to low-water mark on the Jersey shore, with "infected vessels" or for any purpose.

Allow me to refer Gov. PRICE and your readers to the Convention in question, Art. 1, Rev. Stat. of New-York, 176, (2d ed.) Yours, &c., D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

Agriculture in Kentucky.

The State Agricultural Society of Kentucky, at its late annual meeting in Frankfort, adopted a resolution requesting the respective County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies in the State to cause to be delivered, at each of their Fairs in the ensuing year, a public address in favor of Legislative aid to Agriculture, and especially in aid of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Virtues of London Society and Morality—[illegible] that will bear Examination.

From the London Times.

There are attributes of national as of individual character. Given, probably, in some cases at haphazard, in others, gained by achievement or enterprise, they are accepted by the world, and cherished by the people on whom they have been bestowed. Thus, in general parlance, men have learnt to speak of French vivacity, of Spanish gravity, and of Dutch phlegm. These characteristics continue to be attributed long after the circumstances, social or political, which gave rise to them have been changed.

There are some qualities, indeed, the repute of which it is desirable for a nation never to lose. They are above all price of acquisition, while their tangible value in the markets of the world cannot be doubted. It would be a loss for which no gain could be an equivalent, were a people to forfeit its reputation for courage in the field—for patriotism—for love of freedom. But, as such virtues as these are the most essential for the preservation of national existence, so are they, providentially, the most common. There are others which, though less common, and less indispensable for the positive independence of any country, are at the same time more necessary for the honor of its people, and of which the decay would be tantamount to national degradation. Englishmen have long prided themselves upon their recognized character for honor and truth. It has been their pride to compare their own stanch frankness with the polished submissiveness of Southern Europe or the supple falsehood of the remoter East. It has been at once the reproach and the boast of their diplomacy that it would not lie to serve a turn or gain an advantage; and that whenever it overreached a rival, it overreached him by plain-spoken truth alone. It has been the traditionary glory of our commerce that to the ends of the globe, our merchants' words were as good as other merchants' formal bonds. It was surely no slight thing to enjoy such a character, and it would be no slight privation to lose it. But it may not be unseasonable to inquire—is that character quite so safe as it once was?

There is no man, whether engaged in business or a profession, who can help feeling that recent occurrences throw a stain on the morality of our age. Go no further back than the year now drawing to a close, and what do we see? Breaches of trust the most flagrant; embezzlements and frauds the most iniquitous and most ruinous. But this is not all, neither is it the worst part of the case. There have been dishonest men—forgers and embezzlers—in all ages and in all countries, just as there have been burglars and footpads. In a people generally honest there will always be some men who are rogues, as in a people generally brave there will be some men destitute of courage. But, so long as the social tone is healthy, the exceptional rogues will be punished and the exceptional cowards despised. The grave and serious evil is when public censure or public contempt falls lightly on the craven and the rogue; more serious still when the habits of society provoke, or seem to provoke, the very crimes which it should condemn; when collusion is disguised in the mask of charity, and grants to the rich and the educated the pardon which it withholds from the poor and ignorant.

The past year has, indeed, been fertile in enormities which are incompatible with a general and earnest love of mercantile integrity;—a great banker, a man of family, education, and social influence, purloining securities intrusted to his care; a great city firm making advances in order to prop up a rotten and fraudulent imposture; clerks forging certificates to the extent of thousands of pounds; and then two joint-stock banks pillaging alike their depositor and their contributories to further the speculations of their directors and their functionaries. The year which has witnessed the malversation of PAUL and STRAHAN, the frauds of SADLEIR, DAVIDSON, WINDLE COLE, and Co., the robberies of ROBSON, and the explosion of the Tipperary and British Banks, is more eloquent on the state of our social morality than any elaborate theme can be.

Bad as the naked truth is, there is worse behind. Detection does not constitute guilt. How many persons must have been—or, at least, might have made themselves—cognizant of the iniquities at work long ere the explosion took place! Will any one tell us that ROBSON's frauds could not have been suspected and nipped in the very germ? How many men—respectable men—in the city were privy to the misdeeds of DAVIDSON and GORDON? And how many were participators in that monstrous swindle, the concoction of the Royal British Bank, and the dissipation of its funds?

This last case is so much the more flagrant than the rest, inasmuch as the guilty conspiracy of several men indicates a lower tone of morality than the scheme, however bad, of one or two men. A man may plot some infamy in the solitude of his own house, and be scouted as a monster when the contrivance bursts upon the world. But a score or two of men combining to pervert the opportunities of their education and position to the ruin of some thousands of people, meeting day after day and week after week to authorize first of all a public deception, and then a series of private robberies, in the heart of London, in the daily gaze of hundreds of respectable citizens, without opposition or remonstrance—this is a thing far more painful, far more pernicious, than the delusion of any number of subscribers or the losses of any number of depositors. Luckily, for future warning, a history of this rascality has been given to the world by one who was behind the scenes. And what scenes there must have been in Great James-street and Threadneedle-street!—the needy M. P. touting for subscribers, then introducing his canny *protégé* from the Highlands, then both launching the bank on the world with religious ceremonies and a delusive capital of borrowed money, and within six years dispensing upwards of £100,000 between themselves and their favorite directors! Of these last, two were legislators and magistrates, and others men of business—not, indeed, of note, but not of greater obscurity than many hundreds now engaged in commerce. There is no special reason for supposing that they were much worse men than others who have not attained so evil a notoriety. The manager was a man who had many clients and many agencies; who lived not only with external decorum, but with something like sanctity. And all these people met one another week after week, met other city men of less importance, were on terms of friendship with them, yet they were allowed to proceed without opposition in a career which was patent to all conversant with the banking transactions of London, and without a reproach on manœuvres which cannot have been concealed! As in another case we have cited, the most unscrupulous of the set continued his ostentatious performance of religious duties, his attention to religious societies, and all the Pharisaical observances which disgust one-half and delude the other half of mankind. And perhaps, too, in a few years, when the memory of disclosures now recent has passed away, many of these architects of ruin will return unquestioned and uncensured to vary their contrivance of new schemes of plunder by presiding at religious and charitable meetings, and to enjoy the combined advantages of thoroughly "respectable" and thoroughly dishonest men.

It is idle to moralize on these things. They are lamentable, deplorable, humiliating. They are fraught with national disgrace no less than private ruin. But it may not be useless to inquire whether society is not in some degree responsible for the crimes from which it suffers. Is not every class infected with a morbid appetite for the glitter and show of opulence? Do not people dress, dine, entertain, and furnish their houses in a style far beyond their present and probable means? Are not dozens *et patres familiarum* at this moment teaching their boys at home for the holidays that the great virtue of his life is "to get on,"—*si possis, recte*, but *quocunque modo* to get on? Does not Robinson propose to the tender scion of his house the example of young Brown, already "doing" shares on his own account and keeping a horse on the profits? Are there not hundreds of middle-class families who have learnt to sneer with vulgar contempt at the simplicity which becomes a modest fortune? Is there not among almost all classes a craven abhorrence of poverty and a shame at acknowledging it? And, when people commit rogueries, is not society too ready to palliate and even pity them as misfortunes? While these things are so we must be prepared to find some "respectable" men forging certificates, embezzling trusts, and lending other people's money to each other. And when such things are done without punishment, and almost without reproach, can we feel nothing but unmixed surprise at the confession of his "betters" which prompts the retail dealer to sell us sand with our sugar and red lead with our cayenne,—to say nothing of the justification which may be pleaded for a rougher and ruder, but not essentially more guilty, class of criminals?

The removal of Victoria College (Canada) from Cobourg to Hamilton seems to be determined on, as notice is given that application will be made during the next session of the Legislature for authority to effect the change.

BLOCKADED BY THE SNOW.

The "Express" Train from New-York—[illegible] Forty-eight Hours [illegible] of the Trip.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," thought the "special editors" of the Philadelphia papers yesterday and the day before, as the snow blockade lightened their labors to the last degree of idleness. Not a newspaper published out of the city was received during that time by mail, or otherwise, and this morning the Sunday evening mail from New-York, presents the only food for the gaping jaws of the shears. The train which brought this mail came through in the eighteenth-century time of forty-eight hours, and we have obtained from several passengers stopping at the Girard House, some account of the trip, which will be remembered as one of the interesting incidents of the great snow-storm of January, 1857.

The Sunday mail train on the New-Jersey Railroad, consisting of five passenger cars, the mail car and baggage truck, left New-York City at 5 P. M., about three hours after the commencement of the snow-storm in that City. The wind blew with violence and the snow fell with increasing rapidity as the train whirled along, but the regular time was made until the cars reached New-Brunswick, (30 miles.) At this point a detention of half or three quarters of an hour took place, during which time the train remained on the long bridge over the Raritan, exposed to the force of the wind, which blew such a gale that some of the more timorous of the passengers imagined that the cars would be blown into the river.

The train then started, and came along at a fair rate of speed, until it reached a plain, or "prairie," as one of our informants called it, between Trenton and Bordentown—about two miles on the other side of the latter place. Here the engine stopped for want of steam, and efforts were made to get up a full head. The snow lay tolerably level on the track, and only one drift, and that not very heavy, some distance in advance. The efforts to get up steam proved ineffectual, and the engine soon froze up, leaving the train two miles from any house, and exposed to the force of a blast of unparalleled fury for about *twelve hours*—from 10½ o'clock on Sunday night until about the same time on Monday morning.

There was about sixty passengers on the cars, including a number of ladies, and the discomfort of their situation can only be imagined. The snow drove in fine particles before a blinding gale, and penetrated through every crevice of the cars. It was stated to us that two or three gentlemen lost their hats in trying to get from one car to another. No one would venture back to Bordentown, and no provisions could be procured—whereat there was much grumbling, but no very great suffering. All the fences along the road were placed under contribution to furnish firewood, and very fortunately a good supply of that indispensable article was secured—although the cold was so intense, that except in the immediate vicinity of the stoves in the cars, you could not sit still with any degree of comfort. To add to the delights of the situation, the train stood just on the edge of the canal, which was the only visible object, except snow, in the flat landscape.

A locomotive was sent out from Bordentown, after these twelve dreary hours, which first drew the frozen-up engine into town, and then came back for the cars. At Bordentown the passengers took dinner—the first "bite" they had been able to get since their departure from New-York. In the afternoon two locomotives were hitched on, and the train was taken at a fair speed to a point about a mile and a half this side of Burlington, where it ran into a very heavy drift.

This was on Monday, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the cars remained there until Tuesday, noon. Efforts were made, during the entire time, to extricate the cars, and some of the passengers walked back to Burlington. Sleighs were sent out from Burlington for the ladies, but the drifts were so deep that the drivers, after pushing along as far as they could, had to unhitch the horses, leave the sleighs in the snow, and take the horses back to Burlington—the passengers remaining in the cars in the meantime.

On Tuesday, horses were sent from Burlington, and cars were drawn by them back to Burlington, where the passengers (no doubt with savage appetites) got something to eat.

In the afternoon the drift was cleared away sufficiently to allow of the passage of the train which left Burlington and came down to Camden without much difficulty, arriving in Philadelphia about 6 P. M., making the time spent in this memorable journey of 100 miles between New-York and Philadelphia, 48 hours, or at the rate of two miles an hour.

Our informants speak highly of the efforts made by the employes of the Company, whose exertions to push the train through were untiring.

The Storm at Albany.

From the Journal, of Monday.

Sunday was by far the coldest day of the season. The thermometer at 8 o'clock, in various places in the city, ranged from 17 to 21 degrees below zero.

Throughout the day high winds prevailed, and but little variation was noticed in the tour of the thermometer until after nightfall, when it marked 9 degrees below zero. It continued until 10 o'clock, when a snow-storm set in which continued throughout the night, and this morning it was knee-deep in our streets.

Heavy drifts are reported in every direction, blockading roads and cutting off all communication with the city.

A German was, yesterday, picked up on Bethlehem Road by Mr. BURHANS, almost frozen to death. He was accompanied by his wife, who had called for assistance until she could call no more. Both were poorly clad, and he was almost helpless. They were cared for.

Those who had comfortable homes, kept within doors yesterday, and those who were not compelled to be about to-day, did not leave their homes.

The *Evening Journal* office presented an Arctic scene when we reached it this morning. The intense cold of yesterday (21 below zero) had frozen the water in the steam-pipes; the presses could not budge with the stiffened ink; the heating-tubes were cold as a stone; the windows, completely covered by frost and snow, excluded the light, and the compositors, with hats and overcoats on, were slowly sticking the icy type by gas-light. Nor were the editorial rooms in better condition—no mails from anywhere, congealed ink, frosty pens and scissors—rendering the work of making up the paper one of some difficulty. We have gradually thawed out, however, sufficiently to get to press at our usual hour; with no further mishap than filling the building with steam, in consequence of a pipe having burst in freezing.

Drifts lie along our streets, of all sizes, from two to eight feet deep, while in other spots the pavements are swept as bare as a floor. Men and boys, armed with brooms and shovels, have waged an unequal warfare all day with the drifting snow.

The snow has drifted to such an extent upon the lines of railroads as to almost make them impassable.

Two trains left for the West, but not on time. The first was two hours and a half reaching Schenectady—equal to six miles an hour.

Up to 1 o'clock no train had left for New-York upon the Hudson River Road, and no attempts would be made to run one until the road is cleared.

The train for Springfield left about 10 o'clock, but its progress was slow over the hills. It will take some time to get these roads in running order, for to-day as fast as men clear off one portion of the track the other is clogged up. The storm has doubtless extended South, and if it has been in New York anything like what it has been here, the train will not be up until a late hour, if at all, to-day.

The snow drifts on the Troy and East Albany Railroad are from 5 to 16 feet deep. The 5½ o'clock passenger train from Troy, with two locomotives, at 11 o'clock, was fast in the snow a mile above Bath. Three locomotives were sent to their relief. Two of these got snowed in, and the other returned for three more. There were fifty men with shovels endeavoring to extricate them. Should the relief locomotives be as unfortunate as the two already blocked in, there will be seven locomotives upon the track.

From the Journal of Tuesday.

The storm which set in Sunday night, continued with unabated fury throughout the entire day yesterday, and spent its power some time last night. This morning the sun shone forth in all its splendor, the wind lulled, thus exhibiting a beautiful contrast with the wildness of yesterday. Many a pedestrian who was compelled to face the keen winds yesterday, last night suffered either from a frost-bitten ear, nose, face, hands, or feet, and many a poor being narrowly escaped death. Upon the Hill streets, and on the Western Turnpike, there are snow-drifts varying from six to ten feet in height; and on the Cherry Valley road, the fences along it are buried up. There were no trains run on the Hudson and Northern Railroads, and but few on the Central and Boston roads.

The five Locomotives which were snowed in a mile above Bath remained there all night, but they will probably be got out during the course of the day.

The 7½ train from this city, this morning, for the West, was still at Schenectady at 11 o'clock, being detained by snow drifts.

Mr. [illegible], the Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, has been very active all the morning in endeavoring to get his portion of the road in running order, and a train for New-York will probably be sent between 12 and 1 o'clock this afternoon.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FREEZING.—On Monday, two engineers upon the Fitchburg Railroad, named JAMES ALLEN and JOSEPH ABBOTT, had a narrow escape from freezing to death. They were in the vicinity of East Lexington with their locomotives, which were hard and fast in a snow bank. The men worked to start the locomotives through the snow, and consequently became very cold. Mr. ALLEN stepped off from his locomotive to arrange a water-pipe which connects from the tender to the boiler, when he became so benumbed that he fell on the snow, and the water ran over him, he being unable to help himself. Another engineer, named CONWAY FELTON, seeing him lying on the snow, roused him up, and gave him a good shaking, which did not, however, fully arouse him, and finding that the prospects of getting out of the drift were very slim they took Mr. ALLEN and proceeded to the East Lexington Depot, where they broke in, built a fire, and restored him to consciousness. Mr. ABBOTT was also benumbed from cold, and had it not been for Mr. FELTON both would have been in danger of freezing to death.

PERILOUS PASSAGE OF A SHIPWRECKED CRAFT.—The Boston *Post* says: During the gale of Sunday evening a Boston lightening vessel, having six men on board, was at anchor off Marblehead. Suddenly the anchor parted, and the vessel, amidst the dense darkness, drove before the storm, those on board knew not whither. At last, after four hours of anxiety, the vessel, with a terrible shock, struck the ice at Long Island Head, and remained. The crew scrambled on shore, and obtained some refreshments of the lighthouse keeper. They then started to walk across the ice to the city. Leaving Long Island, they passed by the head of Thompson's Island, and, after a long and weary tramp, reached City Point, South Boston. While on the ice, one of them became so fatigued that he laid down on the ice to die. But his companions urged him to exertion, and he was finally carried to the shore.

CONDITION OF BOSTON.—The *Atlas* says: "Notwithstanding the vast piles of snow in the city, our streets were alive with all kinds of vehicles during the day. Business and pleasure parties were vying with one another in forcing their various ways through the snow. Up and down, like the waves of the sea, the drifted snow lies along all our roads and streets; and, like small craft under bare poles, the sleds yawing from side to side tried to steer clear of the sidewalks. A view of our streets yesterday would convince a stranger that we are an active business community, not to be kept indoors by snow in any quantity. In a day or two all our thoroughfares will be levelled, and trucking and other business will glide along them without interruption. Our railroads, too, will soon be clear; for large numbers of men are at work, night and day, removing the snow from them."

SNOW BLOCKADE AT THE WEST.—The Galena branch of the Illinois Central has for [illegible] weeks been closely blockaded. This has resulted in great inconvenience and loss. Most of the engines of the road are disabled at points far distant from the machine shops, and no freight has passed over the track in all this time. The Chicago *Press* says many were relying upon the road for the reception of merchandise and the shipment of produce. Others were relying upon it for keeping them supplied with coal from the La Salle mines.

DESTITUTION.—A family of four persons was found at East Boston, by the police, in a building known as the Beehive, without food. They were provided for. A family of seven persons was found, by the police at East Boston, in a state of destitution. Five of the family are children, nearly all of whom are sick with the scarlet fever. The case was made known to the Overseers of the Poor, and the family temporarily provided for by the police.

NO LETTERS.—The letter-boxes in the Boston Post-Office presented an empty appearance on Tuesday, and for the first time within the memory of many of the senior clerks in several banking-houses and numerous mercantile establishments, not a single letter came to hand for two days.

Capt. Francis N. Bordon in a New Character—Interesting Developments.

The Louisville *Democrat* publishes a letter from one W. L. JENKINS, exposing the performances of Capt. FRANCIS N. BORDON, who lectured in this City not long ago, on "Mexico and her People." According to this statement by Mr. JENKINS, the Captain has been in the habit of writing letters addressed to himself, purporting to be from distinguished men, and occasionally passes himself off as the son or relative of eminent American or European statesmen. Dr. JENKINS narrates the circumstances of his first interview with the Captain:

"All these facts were elicited in the investigation of his conduct and character before the Alcalde of Acapulco, Mexico, as prosecuted by Col. [illegible], upon its being ascertained that said Col. BORDON had taken out passports for a Mexican peon, as exhibited in the accompanying letters. The steamer California, Capt. BUDD, had anchored to take in coal and provisions, and the returning Californians, among whom were myself, WASH. GRAY, (brother of [illegible]) of this State, Dr. JOSIAH GREENFIELD, of Clarksville, Tenn., and several from Missouri and Virginia, went ashore for recreation and amusement. When Mr. BORDON, a fine looking fellow, left arm off near about midway its upper half (humerus), approached us and asked us if there were any Kentuckians in the crowd or on board the vessel, the answer was, 'Dr. JENKINS and GRAY are from Kentucky, and are now returning home.' He then took me aside and showed me *the inclosed letter from Henry Clay*, and requested *me to be the bearer of a peon to him*, which I agreed to do, and paid out of my own pocket $20 to procure a passport, he averring his poverty such as not to permit him to do it himself.

"The arrangement was made, and I spoke to the captain (BUDD) for passage to Panama for the boy, for $150, which I was to pay; and also the passage to New-Orleans, *via* Havana, from Chagres, say $125, with the full expectation every dollar would be refunded by the house of DREW, [illegible] & Co., New-Orleans, as soon as my charge was placed into their hands, as the friend and agent of Hon. Mr. CLAY. Never was there a thing so adroitly done, nor more apparent honesty of intention and disinterested good will toward a great man, with so little ostentation in the preliminaries."

The letters referred to are as follows:

LEXINGTON, June 1, [illegible].

Captain FRANCIS N. BORDON—*Dear Sir*: Since the close of the war between our country and the Republic of Mexico, I have had a strong desire of obtaining from the Pacific Coast a Mexican negro; and as several individuals from California have recommended you highly as a person capable of sending me one, I have taken the liberty of writing to you, in order to inform myself of the possibility of obtaining one and sending him to my plantation in Lexington. If you can find one about 16 years of age, and forward him to the above-mentioned point, I will pay all expenses, and, at the same time, reward you highly for your trouble and kindness. You can forward him by any native Kentuckian bound home from San Francisco, but be sure that he is a person of confidence, for it is of great importance to keep silence on the affair; send him by the next steamer if you can, and regulate the method of his embarkation in such a way that no living person will suspect the least.

Let the negro embark as a servant to the person whom who (you) choose as his conductor to New-Orleans, who will deliver his charge into the hands of Mr. CHARLES B. DREW, one of the firm of DREW, [illegible] & Co., St. Charles-street, New-Orleans, who will receive and pay all expenses.

Let the individual who conducts the negro from the place in which he receives him, bring this letter as a proof of his conduction, with a letter from you to Mr. DREW, and another to myself, informing me of the possibility of transporting peons from Mexico to California.

The greatest silence will be observed on your part, and also on the part of the individual who brings the charge.

Send me, if you can, some of the latest papers from the city of Mexico. Yours, truly,

HENRY CLAY.

To Capt. FRANCIS N. BORDON, Acapulco, Mexico.

ACAPULCO, July 16, [illegible].

Mr. HENRY CLAY: *Dear Sir*: I received your letter dated June 1, (ult.,) brought by Lieut. JOSEPH BALDWIN. I have, as you see, done as you requested me in your letter, and send him by Dr. W. L. JENKINS, from San Francisco, California, per steamship *California*, Capt. BUDD.

The Mexican that I send is about 16 years of age, and of good family, though very poor; and I hope that all care will be taken to make him useful and happy in the community. Dr. JENKINS and myself bear the expenses of his embarkation between us, which are about $20—the costs of his passport and papers. If my circumstances were better I would pay it all; but I am extremely poor at present, having no pay from the Mexican Government, on account of being a Santa Ana man; but better days are coming.

You speak of the possibility of transporting peons from this country to California. The possibility is good, and I think it a very charitable act; for it would take much misery from the heads of this poor people, and open their eyes to information and the world, and at the same time make them useful.

I do not send you any papers from the city of Mexico, for at present I have none in my possession; but by the next steamer you may expect some without fail.

On account of the trouble and expense taken by Dr. JENKINS for the conduction of the boy, I think that about $250 will gratify him for his trouble, which you will do the favor to pay him; and do not think of gratifying me, for I am much pleased to serve you in any way I can.

I inclose your letter, as you gave me instructions in this, in order to prove the arrival of your wishes, and the Doctor will keep an account of his expenses on the way, in order that Mr. CHARLES B. DREW may cover them and forward the boy direct to your plantation, in Lexington, Ky. I will write you by the next steamer, giving you an account of all things of importance in this part of the world.

Truly yours, FRANCIS N. BORDON.

ACAPULCO, July 16, [illegible].

Mr. CHARLES B. DREW: The bearer of this letter, Dr. W. L. JENKINS, from San Francisco, Cal., is the bearer of the Mexican black which Hon. HENRY CLAY wished me to send him; and, as you have received orders to take him in charge from the hands of Dr. JENKINS, you will pay all expenses which he may incur in his transportation from this city to New-Orleans. He will keep a strict account of his expenditures, which you have received instructions to meet at the moment you receive him in your charge.

The letter I send to Mr. CLAY is open—having sealed it, but afterwards opened it in order to show it to you. Yours truly, FRANCIS N. BORDON, M. [illegible]

The Missouri Legislature—[illegible]

The Missouri Legislature is in a quandary. The members are being martyred at Jefferson City—the seat of Government. The landlords there give them bad coffee, brown bread, tainted pork, and make them sleep in dirty bedrooms—"three in a bed"—on the stairs, in the passages [illegible], and kick them about in a most un-legislatorial fashion. They are both starved and frozen—the very fire-wood persisting in running with water while in the stove, like a sugar tree in Spring. But human nature is about to rebel—that is, Missouri human nature. They are bundling up their legs to go to St. Louis. Here, however, the bug-bear of "Black Republicanism"—with free Illinois in view—looms up to frighten the "Border Ruffians" out of their wits. But they have no choice—they must either have "bad coffee and tainted pork," or "Black Republicanism." Poor fellows!—we pity them.

VALUE OF PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY.—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, calling attention to the fact that Chesnut-street, between Second and Third, has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last seven years, presents statistics which show an increased value in that property of $818,000. In 1850 the rental obtained from the properties, then unimproved, was $46,750, while the rental of the present year yields an aggregate of $166,700, being an increase of $[illegible], or more than treble the income of 1850.

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in [illegible] City [illegible] week. Single [illegible] SIX DOLLARS a [illegible].

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening, (Sundays Excepted.) One edition will [illegible] o'clock P. M. It [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents [illegible] single copies.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

Interesting from China—Full Details of the Recent Troubles at Canton.

Letters from our special correspondent at Canton have put us in possession of much more [illegible] details concerning the recent bombardment of that city by the British fleet, than are to be found in any of the London journals. The Times is the only London paper which has any correspondence from China upon this subject, and its latest dates are from Hong Kong Nov. 15, while our letters are from Canton to the same date. In regard to the action of the American force upon that station, they correct important errors in the first accounts received by Telegraph. In those accounts it was stated that the United States frigate *Portsmouth* had fired upon and taken one of the forts that defend Canton, and this action was supposed to be in punishment of the Chinese for the murder of Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Our correspondent, however, writes that the murderer of Mr. CUNNINGHAM has been discovered and was to be immediately executed, and that all differences growing out of this subject had been amicably adjusted. The American ships-of-war had aided in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, and the *Portsmouth* had once returned a fire that was directed against her, whether by design or accident does not appear, from the Chinese fort. With this exception she has taken no part in the affair,—though it is alleged that a number of Americans did join the British force in storming the place, and played a conspicuous part in the assault. This was strongly protested against by the resident Americans as an unjustifiable violation of our neutrality.

It is clear, from the aspect of affairs, that the Americans are quite certain to suffer from the hostilities that were still in progress at the latest dates. The Chinese cannot or will not discriminate between English and Americans, and will be very likely to assail the persons and property of both without distinction. Indeed, the tone of the Chinese Governor's reply to representations on this subject from the Americans, does not encourage the hope that they will escape serious loss, or even more direct implication in the war. Instead of expressing any regret for the unwarrantable attacks upon Americans that had already been made, he coolly says it is not possible for the [illegible] people to draw any nice distinctions between them and the English, and advises them, as the best means of safety, *to leave the city altogether*. Under such circumstances, it is easy to see that our commerce at Canton must for the time be entirely suspended.

The causes of the British attack are clearly stated in the accounts by this mail. It seems that the Chinese authorities seized twelve Chinese criminals on board a British vessel called the *Arrow*,—that when called on to return them, they sent them back, but without any apology or explanation. The treaty of 1842 expressly provides that suspected criminals shall not be seized from British vessels, but demanded from the nearest Consul. But the Chinese, in reply to the remonstrances and demands of the British Consul, denied that the *Arrow* was a British vessel,—affirming that she was built by Chinese, owned by Chinese and manned by Chinese, and that her Captain falsely pretended that she was registered as a British vessel, only to evade the scrutiny of the authorities. It was then alleged by the British Consul that the seizure was made while the British flag was flying. This the Chinese peremptorily denied,—declaring that no flag was exhibited at the time. The Consul's demand for the return of the persons seized was however complied with, as already stated. But he required a letter of apology and an assurance that such an occurrence should never happen again. Of this demand no notice was taken; and the Consul hands the matter over to Admiral SEYMOUR, who requests an interview which, in conformity to usage, the Governor declines. Thereupon the Admiral proceeded to a bombardment of the city, which had already resulted in a fearful loss of life and was still in progress at the departure of the mail. It is not quite clear, therefore, that the British were in the right; and it is very evident that the alleged offence, even if it were actually committed, is sadly inadequate to the penalty with which it has been visited.

The consequences of this proceeding are likely to be of the utmost importance. The London *Times* takes the ground that the outbreak *abrogates* the existing treaty, and leaves England free to shape her future relations with the Chinese Empire as she pleases. It will be her own fault, therefore, it is added, if she fails this time to obtain such a treaty as shall be entirely satisfactory. The principal danger which the *Times* foresees is, that, in the process of inflicting punishment upon China, the Empire may be wholly subverted. The reigning dynasty is already tottering to its fall, and the rebels are hovering upon the Southern border, eagerly watching the progress of the English war. In any future treaty, it is urged, Great Britain should be content with nothing less than the admission of a resident Minister at Pekin, dwelling there in all honor and safety, and having access at suitable times to the presence of the Emperor.

We think it not at all unlikely that the present opportunity will be seized to secure these advantages and to force the Chinese Empire into the family of nations. Sooner or later this must come. The increase of commerce and of intercourse with China will render it impossible that she should forever persist in her policy of absolute isolation. We trust that the attention of our own Government will be promptly directed to the subject, and that steps will be taken to secure for the United States an equality in whatever rights and privileges may be granted to other powers.

Days of Grace.

A bill has been introduced to the Legislature of New-York, which declares that days of grace shall not be allowed on bills of exchange and drafts payable at sight, nor upon drafts payable at a subsequent day, if drawn upon a bank or banker.

The principle on which this bill is founded is correct, but the bill itself is too limited in its character. It provides only for sight bills. But why should this, or any other particular class of commercial paper, be declared exempt from the fiction of grace, while other classes are favored with it? If days of grace are to be cut off from drafts and exchanges payable at sight, why not cut them off from time drafts, from promissory notes, and from every description of mercantile paper? There is no reason why any promise to pay *to-day*, shall not mean what it says, instead of being interpreted as a promise to pay three days hence. And a law that shall sweep away all this absurd interpretation of commercial promises, will prove a public blessing.

This custom of granting days of grace upon certain promises to pay money is no longer required by the interests of trade or commerce. In the early days of business—when our banking facilities were unknown, and credits were rare, and bills and notes were few—these days of grace, or gratuitous extensions of the time at which promised payments were due, were allowed as a favor, and often rendered necessary by circumstances. It sometimes happened that the holder of a draft or bill of exchange was prevented by unavoidable accidents, or by the force of the elements, from presenting it. For his benefit days of grace were granted by custom, and afterwards they were also granted to the acceptor. Yet, every honorable merchant of the olden time considered that both his character and credit demanded the prompt payment of his notes and acceptances, on the very day promised, without taking advantage of these days of grace, or favor. These things happened in the infancy of our commerce. And though our commercial circumstances have greatly improved, the custom of those days has been continued, until our Courts have recognized and enforced the days of grace as a part of the original contract made by commercial paper; so, what was once only a friendly favor has at last become a legal right, which it is now time to abolish forever in every State of the Union.

Aside from the unreasonableness of this old custom—the perplexities in which it constantly envelops commercial paper cause great trouble to business men, and form a common source of lawsuits. There is no general uniformity in the application of days of grace, in the various States; and even in this City the custom of our banks varies—some allowing and others refusing grace upon certain classes of paper. In Vermont and Connecticut, days of grace are *not allowed* by law on bills payable at sight; while they are allowed by law in Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin, North Carolina and South Carolina. Days of grace on sight-bills are allowed by *usage*, not ratified by law, in Indiana, Kentucky, Alabama and Texas; while, on the other hand, the days of grace on these bills are *not* allowed, by usage, in Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. But, as this custom has not been confirmed as law by any legal decisions in these States, days of grace may be claimed in any of them with as much justice as they are now refused. In this state of things, the necessity of a legal intervention, abolishing the whole system of grace, is very apparent.

In foreign countries this custom varies more widely than here, especially in regard to the number of days constituting a grace. While in this country and in England three days are allowed, the old law of Hamburg, enacted in 1711, allows twelve days of grace, counting the day when the bill fell due as one. This law declares: "If a bill of exchange falls due, the holder is at liberty to protest within the days of discretion, or to wait till the twelfth day"—a provision which may be equivalent to no grace at all. In Portugal fifteen days of grace are allowed on inland, and six days on foreign, bills; while in Spain fourteen days are allowed on inland, and eight days on foreign, bills. In France ten days of grace were formerly allowed, but the Code of Napoleon swept away this custom entirely, and now no grace is allowed there on any commercial paper. Since 1849 a new and uniform code of laws, on this subject, has been enacted in Germany, Austria, and Prussia. Some of the provisions of this code ought to become a universal law of commerce. They declare that, if a day is specified, on the bill of exchange, as the day of payment, the bill becomes due on this day. *A bill at sight is due when it is presented.* If a bill is payable a certain number of days after sight, or after date, the bill falls due on the last day of the prescribed period, exclusive of the day on which it has been drawn or accepted. Days of grace are not allowed. *If a bill falls* due on Sunday, or a general holiday, the next secular day is the day for payment. The same *laws apply to promissory notes.*

Should the Legislature of New-York enact a law of this character, other States would be likely to follow her example; and we should soon have, throughout the country, a sensible and uniform code of laws governing our commercial paper. The Empire State, the metropolis of American commerce, owes it to herself and to the commercial world, to take the lead in this matter; and we hope that the bill now before our Legislature will not be allowed to pass into a law until it declares that ALL drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes and acceptances shall no longer be hampered by the absurdities of "grace."

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.—It is very odd that in all the glorifications which have grown out of the return of the Arctic discovery ship *Resolute*, the real hero of the affair has never been alluded to. Capt. BUDDINGTON, the gallant sailor who found the deserted ship adrift in the Arctic Sea, and brought her home so bravely, has not been mentioned, and all the honors have been heaped upon the officers who navigated her across the Atlantic after she had been well repaired by our Government. Capt. BUDDINGTON was certainly entitled to a compliment, but nobody has thought it worth while to say to him, "I thank you sir."

We believe it was the public's good-natured [illegible] *Baltimore American* [illegible] Knight, who first suggested the propriety of our Government sending the ship to England as a present. It was certainly a most fortunate affair, and all parties connected with it should be duly remembered.

The New British Minister to Washington.

It was rumored some months since that among the men spoken of as likely to be sent to Washington by the British Government was Lord NAPIER, who was Secretary to the British Legation at Constantinople: and it is now stated by the Manchester *Guardian* that he is actually to be sent.

We learn from another quarter that the announcement of the appointment will at once be made. As the present British Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE, was transferred from Washington to that important post, there seems to be a propriety in transferring another Ambassador from Constantinople to Washington. Lord NAPIER is not a peer of the United Kingdom; he is only a Scotch nobleman, but he is the representative of one of the most illustrious families in British history, and, whatever his own personal merits be, he is related to an immense number of heroes and distinguished men. He is descended from the renowned Sir JOHN NAPIER, of Merchiston, who invented logarithms; his father was the well-known Chinese Commissioner, and his maternal grandfather is ADMIRAL, the Earl of DUNDONALD, who distinguished himself, when Lord COCHRANE, in the service of the South American Provinces, in their war of independence, and in the Greek war. He belongs to the family of the historian of the Peninsular war, of the gallant hero of Scinde, and of the eccentric Admiral NAPIER, of whom we have lately heard so much. Lord NAPIER was formerly attached to the British Legation in Naples; and since the close of the Crimean war he has been residing on his estate in Scotland. He is represented as a grave man of business; but, as he is thirty-eight years old, and has not been sent on an independent mission before, it is not probable that he is a man of brilliant intellect. He is married, and has children. In addition to a Scotch Peerage, he is a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

It will be seen that if our cotemporaries thought it a subject of gratulation that a person of such high family connections as Hon. Mr. VILLIERS was to be sent as an Ambassador from the British Government, there is much greater cause to be abundantly satisfied with such an appointment as that of Lord NAPIER. However, rank and family connections go for no more than they are worth in practical affairs, and the new Minister will be treated with no more consideration than if he were the "son of a spinning jenny," or a shoemaker. It is the man and not his Scotch "forbears" with whom our Government will have to deal; it is the Power he represents, and not his illustrious kinsmen, that will insure him a respectful reception in Washington.

State of the City.

New-York City is still inhabitable. Society has not yet been resolved into its original elements. Men, women and children continue to pass through its busy streets—business is still transacted in its marts; murders are not of hourly occurrence—and in spite of the absurd exaggerations of the "sensation" newspapers, our country friends, in large numbers, still intrust their valuable lives to the chances of the metropolis. We have, it is true, a good many cases of assault and battery, which an active imagination easily magnifies into most awful and astounding occurrences. The race of dock thieves is by no means extinct. The picking of pockets is perhaps as active as it has been at any time during the last ten years. Mayor POWELL's Irish brigade of policemen has not as yet contributed very largely to the public sense of security in the city of Brooklyn, and there is an unquestionable lack of efficiency and vigor in the Police Department of our own metropolis. But these things are nothing new. We have from time immemorial been subject to the same inconveniences, and been compelled to listen to the same complaints.

The gravest consequences often flow from the most paltry causes. An abduction led to the siege of Troy, and according to some chronicler the escape of a pig from his pen brought on the American War of 1812. The importation of a single word has laid the foundation for most of the outcry which now vexes the public ear, about the insecurity of life and limb in the City of New-York. It is nothing new in our history for half a dozen rowdies to fasten upon a solitary and perhaps half-tipsy gentleman, painfully making his way homeward from some night resort, and for part of them to hold him fast and cover his mouth to stifle his screams, while the rest divest him of his watch and wallet. These things always happen in certain portions of every large city, and ours has never been a marked exception. The novelty in the present case is the name the process goes by. It is called *garroting*. The name comes to us from Cuba, by way of London. It is within the knowledge of most people that Gen. LOPEZ, *when executed for his invasion of Cuba, was* seated in a chair at the back of which rose a standard like the back piece of a barber's chair, —*that his throat was embraced by an iron* ring, which was tightened by a screw, and that he was thus choked to death. The quick fancy of some of the London reporters detected a likeness to this process in the *modus operandi* of the footpads of the street. One of them puts his arm around the neck of his victim, or perhaps clutches his throat, while the other robs him. The throat-clutching was precisely what the *garrote* does,—whereupon the astute reporter baptized the theft—the *garroting* process. The London papers took up the subject,—from their columns it has been transplanted into some of our most pretensious sheets, and the timid reader is now regaled with a daily dish of *garroting* horrors. Visions of LOPEZ and his "bed of steel" dance before the inflamed imagination. Very nervous ladies now walk down Broadway expecting to find on every corner some ghastly victim of this throttling process, with collapsed *porte-monnaie* and protruding tongue,—gasping out sighs for his lost treasure and available execrations of Mayor WOOD. And the only reason why consternation has not seized upon our entire population and emptied the streets of all pedestrians, except such as may be cased in armor and loaded down with heavy artillery, is that common sense still carries the day over the most elaborate and portentous editorials of the sensation press.

Let nobody understand us as denying or depreciating the prevalence of crime in the City, or as certifying the action of our authorities to be everything that can be desired. Crimes of all sorts are far more numerous, and far less certain of punishment, than they should be. Our Police force is far too small for the work it has to do, and our courts of justice far too lax in the rules upon which they act for the punishment of offenders. These matters demand a remedy, and if the subject is properly approached there can be no great difficulty in devising and applying one. But nothing is to be gained by the ridiculous exaggerations with which the columns of some of our cotemporaries constantly abound. They may serve some purpose of partisan ambition or of personal resentment:—but they are worse than useless for any end connected with the public good.

Spanish Coins Again.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *immediate taking effect* is the only bad feature in the new law reducing the value of Spanish coins 20 per cent. With a knowledge that in *six months* from this time, all holders of that particular branch of the "root" we read so much about, would lose one-fifth its present nominal value, few persons would be caught with a shilling to cut their friends off with, (and *none*, except those who don't read the papers,) if Congress had provided a place in all large towns—say the Post-Office or Custom House—where good fair "*Dei Gratia*" coin might be exchanged in any amount for the present United States coinage at par.

Such a provision would have been decidedly

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Some such course as the one suggested should have been pursued. As it is, the Government throws upon the holders of Spanish coin the entire loss of the depreciation caused by its own act. This kind of coin is intrinsically worth very nearly or quite as much as the American coin, which is to take its place:—and by sending it to the Mint for recoinage the Government could effectually withdraw it from circulation and at the same time save the community from serious loss. Instead of this, it simply refuses to receive it at any price, and thus forces it back into the general circulation of the community.

The bill, by the way, which prohibits the circulation of Spanish coin, has not yet become a law. It passed the Senate, but was amended in the House, and those amendments have not yet been concurred in by the Senate.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, consideration of the Submarine Telegraph bill was resumed. Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, advocated an amendment that no money shall be paid under authority of the act until that portion of the British possessions commanding the western terminus of the line shall have been subjected to the principle of neutralization, as adopted in the Central American Treaty of 1850. He was opposed to placing the termini under the control of the British Government, thus giving them an undue advantage in case of war, and regarded the project as one for the benefit of speculators. Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, opposed the proposition of Mr. PUGH, and contended that the matter was not regarded by the British Government in the light in which that gentleman viewed it. Great Britain has declared that she will not take advantage of her position in the matter, but will repay the testimonial of good feeling recently manifested in the restoration of the bark *Resolute*. The bill was variously debated by other Senators, and finally passed by a vote of 29 against 18.

In the House, a motion was pending from Wednesday, to reconsider the vote passing the resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep the correspondent of the DAILY TIMES in close confinement, and to lay that motion on the table—thus putting it out of the power of the House to retrace the steps already taken. After some debate, the question was decided by a refusal to reconsider—116 against 77. Consideration of the bill reported from the Investigating Committee, more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses, &c., was then resumed. Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, from the Committee, reported a substitute, but similar in its leading features to the original bill. After considerable debate, the substitute was passed, by a vote of 103 against 12. It was immediately sent to the Senate, where it was immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee without objection, and by them reported back to the Senate, with a recommendation for its instant consideration. Objection, however, was made by Senator WILSON, and the Senate adjourned. The House subsequently passed the bill establishing the office of Surveyor-General in Nebraska.

THE LEGISLATURE.—A petition was presented yesterday in the Senate, from merchants of this City, against the passage of the bill relative to Port Wardens. A bill was reported appropriating $20,000 for the use of the New-York Consumption Hospital. A favorable report was made on the bill requiring Savings Bank to report semi-annually to the Bank Superintendent. Bills were passed allowing the Corporation of this City to borrow $500,000 to build a new reservoir, to close Bloomingdale-square, and to provide for the payment of awards for laying out the Central Park. Notice was given of intention to introduce bills for various purposes.

In the Assembly, the joint resolution relative to Lieut. HARTSTEIN was adopted. The bill ceding jurisdiction to the United States over property in New-York to be used as a Post-Office site was debated, but no final action was had. The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes was ordered to a third reading.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.—The mails by the Cunard steamship *America*, which arrived in Boston on Tuesday, did not reach this City until 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The principal feature in the news is the bombardment of Canton, of which a full and graphic account is given by our own correspondent. To the summary already telegraphed from Halifax we have the additional and important item of intelligence that Lord NAPIER has been appointed British Ambassador to Washington. Various extracts from our foreign files on the leading European questions of the day will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

Shirking the Responsibility.

The *George Law*, which left yesterday for California, was advertised *to leave on Wednesday*. Those having engaged passage were promptly on board. As the steamer failed, however, *to get off* at her appointed hour, many of the passengers growled a good deal. The agents of the line, not relishing the course matters were taking, and wishing to shake the blame from their own shoulders, gave out that the steamer was detained by the Government, and caused a poster to be put upon the pier to such effect. The poster omitted to mention the grounds on which the Government detained her, and the agents adroitly avoided explanation. It is now quite positively stated that the steamer was detained solely to enable her to get, in addition to her passengers from the blockaded trains due in the City, and that the official poster alluded to was a dodge.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] and [illegible] House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Territorial Convention at Lecompton, Kansas, adjourned on the 14th inst., after passing resolutions embodying the views and the principles of the party hereafter to be called the "National Democratic Party." Both branches of the Kansas Legislature repudiate that portion of Governor GEARY's message relating to the repeal of obnoxious enactments.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Case No. 34.—*William A. Shafer*, plaintiff, vs. *James A. Spalding*. Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Judge TANEY delivered an opinion dismissing the writ of error for want of jurisdiction.

No. 30.—Argument concluded.

No. 33.—*Thomas Richardson*, plaintiff, vs. *City of Boston*. Argument commenced by Mr. BARTLETT for plaintiff, and Mr. CHANDLER for defendant.

The State Radical Democratic Committee.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The Radical Democratic-Republican Committee is in session again this morning.

The Committee have had a warm session. A majority of the members are in favor of indorsing WARD HUNT for United States Senator. No action has been taken yet.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22—P. M.

The Committee had a stormy session to-day, much opposition being made to the expression of any opinion in relation to the Senatorial question; but the matter was pressed to a vote when the friends of PRESTON KING declined voting, and seven members of the Committee then voted in favor of recommending the name of WARD HUNT as successor to HAMILTON FISH.

The Weather and Travel.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The Baltimore road is now open, and the train started from here this morning at the regular hour. The western track is still obstructed.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

No mails have been received from New-York, Philadelphia, or the South.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

We have experienced a very heavy gale and snow-storm here; and the thermometer has been as low as 22 degrees above zero.

AUGUSTA, Me., Thursday, Jan. 22.

It snowed here throughout yesterday. The temperature at sunrise to-day was 6 degrees above zero.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Foot passengers are crossing the river on the ice to-day, and wagons will probably cross to-morrow. The weather is intensely cold.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The thermometer fell thirteen degrees since this morning. At 5 P. M. the temperature was 4 degrees below zero. The weather is rough. The morning train from New-York reached here about 4 P. M.

The Senatorial Question in Wisconsin, &c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The caucus of the Democratic members of our Legislature last evening nominated Judge DUNN as their candidate for United States Senator.

The thermometer was at 20° below zero this morning.

From Trenton.

THE U. S. COURT OF NEW-JERSEY—BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The U. S. Court is in session here. The Grand Jury is investigating the mutiny on the packet ship *New-York*. The Captain of the ship and various witnesses are present.

Notice has been given in the House of Assembly by Mr. ROBINS, of Middlesex, to repeal the charter of the Commercial Bank of Perth Amboy.

The committee on life-saving apparatus has been authorized to send for persons and papers respecting the number of wrecks and loss of life and property on the Jersey coast.

Declaration of War Against the Florida Indians.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 18.

The steamer *Carolina* has arrived here, with Jacksonville dates to the 15th inst.

General HARNEY had withdrawn his flags of truce and declared war against the Indians.

Destructive Fire at Gloucester, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

A fire in Gloucester, N. J., this forenoon, destroyed twenty-four houses belonging to the Gloucester Bleaching and Print works. Nearly thirty families are rendered homeless.

BURNING OF THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

CARLISLE, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The officers' quarters at Carlisle Barracks were destroyed by fire this afternoon.

Damage to Western Mail Bags by Fire.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The bags containing the Toledo mails and Buffalo and Cincinnati Railroad mail, due here to-day, were received, badly damaged by fire.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The brig *Swan*, Cardenas, for Boston, was lost at 1 P. M. on Monday, at Folly Cove, Gloucester. She went to pieces in one hour. The crew was saved.

A large ship was discovered at anchor, dismasted, off Hyannis yesterday. A schooner started to assist her, since which nothing has been heard of her.

Wallack's Theatre.

DEBUT OF MISS HERON.

It is seldom that the luxury of a surprise is reserved for the theatrical critic of a daily paper. His experience is of the ordinary common-place of life, varied merely in form and feature, but belonging to one inevitable period and of one inevitable stamp, character and height. Self-confident on this point, he is apt to attach but small importance to the announcements of play-bills, and to expect but little from their vast promise. But that he may be surprised, wonderfully, hugely, surprised, was demonstrated last night. The name of MATILDA HERON is probably known to some of our readers; it has been mentioned briefly as belonging to one of the flitting popularities of the day, appreciated in the West, and kept there mostly as an excellence to which it was accustomed. When this lady was announced to appear in New-York a few enthusiasts felt elated, and hundreds of others imagined that they were to be bored in the usual way by a provincial notoriety. She did appear last night at Wallack's Theatre, and achieved the most unequivocal success we ever witnessed. The first scene obliterated all preconceived notions, and left the mind in agony of what was to come. When the curtain descended on the last act critics went home to their desks feeling humble and dim, but proud in the consciousness that they were privileged to place a leaf of bay on the brow of genius. We are using strong language, and desire to do so, for in welcoming Miss MATILDA HERON to the New-York boards, we believe we are greeting the greatest actress of the age.

The play selected for the occasion—"Camille," was a trying one. It has been done to death, by able and by indifferent artists. All its emotions have been canvassed; its sentiments abused; its morals condemned. The was nothing to hope for from the play; the majority of the audience merely went to see the new actress in a scene or two and then leave. The result was magical. There most baled remained to the end, and the calmest became enthusiastic. To account for this satisfactorily, we can make use of none but the most uncritical language. We can only say that Miss HERON is a superb *artiste* who holds the traditions of the stage in the palm of her hand, and strangles them when they strive to impede the free exercise of her genius. To speak deliberately of her interpretation of the character of the unfortunate heroine requires more head and less heart than can be readily summoned to the task. Imagine a dear friend in Camille's situation; picture to yourself the sudden, tenderest, pitifullest woe; abandon yourself to the subdued agonies of a broken heart; open all the generous fountains of sympathy in your nature—and you will understand some of the chords which are swept by the potent hand of Miss MATILDA HERON. Most unhesitatingly we assert that a finer performance has never [illegible] in the city [illegible] performance has never been seen in the [illegible].

Miss HERON possesses every natural and artificial advantage in her favor; she is young, beautiful; her voice is laden with sweetness, and susceptible of the most intense modulation; her mechanical control of it perfect; her carriage graceful and unconstrained; her mute interpretations eloquent; her action thought irresistible. In every motion, in every glance, of by-play, in every careless word, there is the inspiration of genius, the vivifying power and grace of originality.

Much experience has taught us to be cautious in our estimate of new theatrical luminaries; perhaps a little querulous and ungenerous towards them. We ask ourselves with dread,—is this the only character she can play so consummately? Time will furnish us with the reply. For the present we will not stint the applause which our conscience awards to a marvellous display of art and genius; nor will we withhold our opinion (before expressed) that Miss HERON is the greatest actress on the stage of the present day. In this sweeping allegation we do not except even RACHEL. There were portions of the performance last night which even that inspired *artiste* could not excel. We leave for some future time a calmer consideration of Miss HERON's peculiarities and excellences. It is sufficient for the present to introduce her to the public as a Supreme Mistress of her profession.

The version of "Camille," performed last night, was from the pen of Miss HERON, and is more seemingly Frenchy. It has been admirably placed on the stage, and with some exceptions is well played. Miss HERON was called out after each act and received tumultuous applause at the end. Some one asked for a speech, but we are happy to say that Miss HERON did not perpetrate the indelicacy of delivering one.

H. W. Beecher on the Beautiful.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER redelivered, last night, his admirable lecture with the somewhat sentimental title—*The Ministry of the Beautiful*—at the Tabernacle, in aid of the New-York School of Design. He said by way of preface that he had intended to write a new lecture pertinent to the subject of the school, but not finding it convenient, and seeing that the other gentlemen who had lectured in the Course, had read lectures before delivered, he had concluded to follow their examples. The Tabernacle was well filled—for a lecture occasion. That is to say, all the seats within the circle of the gallery were full, and what was equivalent to two seats full all around the gallery beside—say 550 or 600 people. There was great curiosity to see how the reverend lecturer looked after his adventure on the ice in the East River, and a hearty appreciation of every sentence uttered.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 24.

I.—POETRY.—An Ode on the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph. By FRANCIS LIEBER.
II.—ELEANOR HAZLETON; OR, THE HOPE OF WOMAN. By CAROLINE CHESEBRO. Part First, Chapter XI. Written for the *New-York Weekly Times.*
III.—MY BROTHER ROBERT.—From *Household Words.*
IV.—PARIS GOSSIP.—From our Special Correspondent.
V.—INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.—Conservative Views of Recent Movements in the Territory.—Attempt of Ultraists to Renew the Disaffection.
VI.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS FOR THE WEEK.—Action of the House in reference to the Investigating Committee.—The Washington Correspondent of the New-York TIMES brought to the Bar of the House to answer for Contempt.—Interesting Proceedings.
VII.—ABSTRACTS OF GOVERNORS' MESSAGES.—Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, Pennsylvania and Illinois.
VIII.—U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Report of Proceedings at the Fifth Annual Meeting held at Washington, 14th, 15th and 16th inst.—From our Special Correspondent.
IX.—NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.—The Quarantine in New-York.—Letter from Gov. Price, of New-Jersey.
X.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES ON CURRENT TOPICS.—The Congressional Committee.—Washington Matters.—The Commerce of La Plata.—Advantages of Capt. Page's Exploration.—Kansas Affairs.—Disunion at the North.—Kansas and the Republicans.—Words of Comfort.—The Filibuster Programme in California.
XI.—WEEKLY SUMMARY OF NEWS.—Foreign, Domestic and City.
XII.—PERSONAL GOSSIP.
XIII.—OBITUARY NOTICES.
XIV.—LIST OF PATENTS—Issued for the Week ending Jan. 13.
XV.—LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON.—Addressed to the Convention at Worcester.
XVI.—NEWS BY THE MAILS.
XVII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Work for the Week.—Hot-Beds.—Selecting Seeds.—Care of Bees in Winter.—Butter-making in Winter.—Pruning Trees in February.—Liquid Manure.—Let Hens Lay in Winter.—To Prevent Roots Sprouting in the Cellar.—Sawdust for Stables and Manure.
XVIII.—THE RECENT STORM.—Account of Wrecks and Disasters.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for.......... $2
Five Copies, one year, for.......... 8
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for.......... 20

Each package must in every case be sent to one name and address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy. Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES is:
To Canada, payable in advance.......... 26 cents a year.
Within the State.......... 13 cents a year.
Within the United States.......... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two Copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money.

All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

R. R. R.—A GOOD APPETITE, A HEALTHY digestion, a sound and healthy liver, a correct action of the heart, a regular and pleasant discharge from the bowels are secured unto all who will take two of Radway's Regulators once or twice per week. The lean will grow fat, the feeble strong, the fretful joyful and happy; no dyspepsia, jaundice, indigestion, costiveness, headache, &c., will trouble you if one or two of Radway's Regulators are taken once or twice per week.

R. R. R. office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Dr. Fisher, corner of Bleecker and Christopher sts., and No. [illegible] 6th-av.; Norton's, No. [illegible] 7th-av.; Dr. Geiger's, corner of Bowery and Broome-st.; W. B. Zieber, No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia; Miss Hayes, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscriber challenges the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—THE TIME has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. *He who buys a sewing machine now, will have a great* advantage over him who purchases after the hurry of work comes on. The fact that Singer's machines and no other will answer for making clothing, shoes, &c., and general work, is well understood.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE is just published, and is full of information about sewing machines. Copies sent gratis to all who apply.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.—The best in the world; the only reliable Hair Dye known, perfect and instantaneous; harmless and beautiful in its results. Applied in twelve private rooms. BATCHELOR'S WIGS surpass all; their new improvements satisfy the interested that BATCHELOR'S is permanent. Avoid the ridicule attached to bad dyes and unsightly wigs. The largest and best stock always on hand. BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

GLYCERINE JELLY, FOR THE HANDS.—A white and delicate hand is the first attribute of beauty and civilization. "The hand," says Sir Charles Bell, in the Bridgewater Treatise—"distinguishes man from the brute; be careful of it, for in polite society it is an index not only of the body, but of the mind." GEO. B. INGERSOLL & CO., Dispensing Chemists, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] Druggists.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO. by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments; second-hand pianos from $50 to $150; Melodeons from $40 to $135.

"How lightly falls the foot of Time
That only treads on flowers."

LADIES, IF YOU WISH WHITE SATIN, HAIR, and linen collar [illegible], and slippers, [illegible], wedding [illegible], &c., patronize [illegible] J. H. MILLER & CO., No. [illegible] Canal-st. [illegible]

MARINE MATTERS.

Last of the ship New-York.

It gives us pleasure to pen the last paragraph concerning this old ship.

Mr. Shaw, the Custom-House officer in charge of the cargo of the ship *New-York*, reached the City yesterday noon, after a long and tedious passage—his services having been dispensed with. He reports that during the violent gale of Sunday night the ship went to pieces, and her spars, plank, timbers and old iron were scattered along the beach. The railroad iron still lying upon her bottom may be saved when moderate weather will allow the men to work.

The pilot-boat *Washington*, No. 4, left upon a cruise on the 15th inst., and had put out all their pilots except one, when, upon Sunday, the 18th inst., they were overtaken by a furious gale from E. to E.N.E. Barometer 28.3. Being unable to carry a rag of sail, the vessel was hove to, and during the gale they were boarded by the sea, which washed overboard their yawl, stove bulwarks, and did other damage. They also lost their jib. They obtained their first observation in lat. 38° 37', lon. 73 30', where they fell in with brig *Golden Lead*, since arrived, laying to under storm staysail. The gale is represented as one of the most terrific ever experienced by the pilots of this boat.

Pilot-boats *Christina Bery* and *Washington*, No. 2, have not been heard from since the gales, and some anxiety is felt for their safety. The latter boat had only one pilot on board when last heard from, Mr. Thomas Orr.

Several of the crew of the *Geo. W. Stent* were frost-bitten while that boat was beating up to Quarantine on Sunday.

Ship *Pacific*, Gard, from New-Orleans Dec. 24, arrived yesterday, a perfect wreck, from the effects of the late gale, and being out of water. See Marine column for particulars of this and other cases of great sufferings upon the coast.

Crew List of the Lost Brig Emeline.

We give below the names and personal description of the six unfortunate men who lost their lives at the wreck of the *Emeline*, as we have obtained them from the Crew List at the Custom-House, to enable their friends the more easily to identify them, and to recover their remains. Communications addressed to Charles Lewis, coroner, Long Branch, N. J., will receive prompt attention concerning the disposition of the bodies.

	Age.	Height.	Complex'n.	Hair.
Chas. W. Knox, mate, Me.	23	5 ft 8 in.	Light.	Lt. brown.
Ad an L. Motts	[illegible]	5 ft 6 in.	Dark.	Dark.
William Edwards	26	5 ft. 5 in.	Dark.	D'k br'wn.
Henry Rogers	23	5 ft. 8 in.	Dark.	D'k br'wn.
James Sweeney	26	5 ft. 8 in.	Light.	Brown.

Captain Farrbar is represented to be about 40 years of age, spare, about five feet eleven inches in height, dark complexion and whiskers, with shoulders a little rounded; belonged to Penobscot, Me.

Mr. Patterson, shipping-agent in Peck-slip, shipped James Sweeney, who hailed from County Wexford, Ireland, and another agent shipped a Swede for this vessel under the name of John Williams, who was probably substituted for one of the foregoing names, who deserted before sailing.

A gentleman, representing himself as a brother of the mate, wrote Mr. Brookman from Chicago a few days since, inquiring when the brig was expected.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Railroads.

Travel was nearly as bad on the New-Jersey Railroad yesterday, as it was on Monday, on account of the wind blowing the snow on the track. The trains left the depot yesterday regularly. The one which left at 8 o'clock A. M. succeeded only in reaching New-Brunswick by evening. The Owl Train, due at 5 o'clock A. M. at Jersey City, arrived at 1 P. M. The train which left Philadelphia at 10 o'clock A. M. did not get through.

The trains upon the New-York and Erie Railroad are also much delayed. The New-York Express train, due at about 10 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, arrived yesterday at 3¼ P. M. The Night Express train arrived at 5 P. M. yesterday—about six hours behind time. The trains are all more or less delayed. The wind last night increased the obstructions.

Foreign Currency.

Instructions have been given to the Ferry-masters upon the Jersey City Ferry to take the Spanish coin at the reduced value—20 cents for quarters, 10 cents for shillings, and 5 cents for sixpences. Yesterday the instructions went into operation.

☞ The Jersey City Ferry and the Barclay-street Hoboken Ferry ran with regularity. The Canal-street and Christopher-street Ferry boats are not running.

Held for Trial.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the death of Louisa Schuler, in Hoboken, rendered a verdict that she came to her death from blows inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the Jury, but believed to be Frederick Koehler and his wife, who were in custody. Justice Fowler committed them to Bergen Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

An "Old Settlers' Ball" is the last novelty in Keokuk, Iowa. The pioneers of that flourishing city club together, and give the proceeds to the poor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ It is Worth its Weight in Gold.—It is priceless because it has effected cures where the disease seemed incurable, and I do verily believe that if physicians knew its ingredients they would prescribe it in eight out of ten cases. The day is not far distant when Dr. WEBBER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will be regarded by the medical faculty as the most extraordinary invention of the ancient or modern times.

Its principal quality is in strengthening mentally and physically the whole nervous system, and imparting to the old or young of both sexes the vigor, the exuberance and the strength of

MANHOOD IN ITS PRIME.

Those who, from whatever cause, suffer loss of strength, of spirits, of animation, of intellect, memory or mental powers, have as it were new life and feeling infused into them by its electric power.

THE DYSPEPTIC, THE INVALID, THE WEAK, are benefited after one or two days' use of it, and the effect is really admirable, while those with loss of spirits, languor, dullness and depression, experience a feeling of exhilaration and pleasure that causes them to bless nature, who, from her bosom earth, created plants to renew life in the sufferer.

The dissipated debauchee, with broken-down constitution, weak limbs, trembling hands, tottering body, decayed memory, vague, fearful thoughts, loss of muscular energy, weakness and depletion of the fluids and functions of nature, and all that constitutes man, are conscientiously assured that new life and health and strength would be given them by its use. It seems to send an electric thrill of life through the worn-out body—not momentary, but gradual and lasting.

Sold in large bottles, $2 50, at No. 382 Bowery. These proved poor half price.

☞ To Prevent Chapped Hands.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found a most agreeable and effectual preparation.

TO CURE CHAPPED HANDS, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will usually prove an infallible remedy.

Prepared and sold by
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

☞ Tar-Water, as combined with other simples, by DR. WISTAR in his celebrated BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, has a peculiar power over all diseases of the lungs. Many physicians have used it in their practice, and generally with marked success. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS.

☞ Barnett's Kalliston and Barnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st. and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase of lands in Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to apply them to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust Lands, and to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. Shares in the general fund $100, bearing interest, and receivable in purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscription, or for special investments, or for further information, apply to the Treasurer, personally or by letter, at No. 3 Winter-st., Boston. JOSEPH LYMAN, Treasurer.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE,
WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER,

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

☞ I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any respectable patient who will call and receive it. For Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

☞ Don't Have Bad Skin, Hair or Teeth.—JONES' Italian Soap, only 25c., cures chaps, eruptions, fine for infants or shaving; depot No. 302 Bowery. LAFONT'S Liquid Alabaster gives natural white & skin, don't rub off, cleans teeth, etc., 2s. JONES' Coral Hair Restorative makes hair grow dark, stops falling, dresses it dark, soft, silky; 'tis best hair tonic made; only 2s.

☞ To Rectifiers.—DR. FEUCHTWANGER'S smoothing and clearing preparation is now indispensable for domestic liquor distillers and dealers. It takes the edge and sharp taste of the spirit and makes it smooth, old and clear. Best essences of Bourbon and rye whisky, rum, gin, cognac and peach brandy for sale by Dr. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK:
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY.
CONTENTS:
BEHEMOTH AND HIS FRIENDS AT HOME.
Illustrated by Thirty-three Engravings.
LIVERWORTS.
Illustrated by Thirteen Engravings.
SKETCHES OF OLD THEBES. By an American.
Illustrated by Fifteen Engravings.
THE SIEGE OF THE BLACK COTTAGE.
THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.
PURSUIT OF A WIFE.
THE WITS OF THE PULPIT.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SINGLE WOMAN.
DORA DEE.
LOVE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.
CELEBRATED WINES.
LITTLE DORRIT. By Charles Dickens.
Illustrations.—The Patriotic Conference.—Mr. Baptist is supposed to have seen Something.
Chapter XLVIII. In which a great Patriotic Conference is holden.
Chapter XLIX. The Progress of an Epidemic.
Chapter L. Taking Advice.
TWO DAYS ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.
PAS ENCORE.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.
Illustrations.—Morning Toilet.—Children's Costumes.—Corset Cover.—Chemise.

SUBSCRIBERS TO HARPER'S MAGAZINE, whose Subscriptions expire with the present Number, are respectfully requested to renew them without delay.

Terms.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five cents each. Thirteen Volumes are now ready, bound in Cloth, and also in Half Calf.

The Publishers will supply specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons, at Five Dollars a year, five persons at Ten Dollars, or eleven persons at Twenty Dollars. The commencement of a Volume affords a favorable occasion for the opening of new Subscriptions. The December Number commenced a new Volume. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also, the bound Volumes.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The Postage upon each Number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the Office where the Magazine is received, is Three Cents.

Each Number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every Number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for JUNE and DECEMBER; but Subscriptions may commence with any Number.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS
FOR FEBRUARY.
VERNON;
OR,
Conversations About Old Times in England.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, A Monthly Series of Narratives, Biographies, and Tales, for the Instruction and Entertainment of the Young. By Jacob Abbott. Embellished with numerous and beautiful Engravings.

Terms.—Each Number of "Harper's Story Books" will contain 160 pages in small quarter form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed on superfine calendered paper.

The Series may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, and Postmasters, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number in Paper, or Forty Cents a Number in Muslin, gilt. The Postage upon "Harper's Story Books" in Numbers, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Two Cents. Subscriptions may commence with any Number. The two Periodicals, "Harper's New Monthly Magazine" and "Harper's Story Books" will be supplied to Subscribers at Five Dollars a year.

The publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the work. They will also supply Clubs of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. Also, the bound Volumes.

The following Numbers are now ready:

Aunt Margaret.	The Story of Ancient History.
The Great Elm.	The Studio.
Dialogues.	Franklin.
The Alcove.	The Harper Establishment.
The Gibraltar Gallery.	Timboo and Fanny.
The Three Gold Dollars.	Timboo and Joliba.
Rambles among the Alps.	Virginia.
The Engineer.	Emma.
The Museum.	Frank.
Elfred.	The Little Louvre.
John True.	The Strait Gate.
The Story of American History.	Willie and the Mortgage.
The Story of English History.	Bruno.
	Vernon.

Nine volumes are now ready, elegantly bound in Muslin, gilt, (each Volume containing three Numbers). Price $1 each.

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.
No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess, and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.
NOW READY AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES:
THE MERCHANTS' AND BANKERS' REGISTER,
FOR 1857,
CONTAINING:
I. A List of the Banks, arranged alphabetically, in every State and City of the Union, corrected up to December, 1856—President, Cashier and Capital of each.
II. A list of Private Bankers in Three Hundred and Thirty Cities and Towns in the United States and Canada, December, 1856.
III. A List of Banks and Private Bankers in London, November, 1856.
IV. A List of Private Bankers in Europe, Asia, South America and West Indies.
V. An Alphabetical List of Cashiers of the United States.
VI. A List of Members of the New-York Board of Stock Brokers.
VII. The Banks of New-York City—Capital, Dividend Months, Discount Days—Annual Dividends, and Notary of each.
VIII. Principles of Exchange, by John Ramsay McCulloch.
IX. Finances of European States—Revenue, Expenditure and Debt of each.
X. Commercial Statistics of the United States.
XI. Cotton and Cotton Manufacturers throughout the World.
XII. Decimal Weights and Measures.
XIII. On the Rights and Duties of Consuls.
One vol. 8vo, $1; price per mail $1 12, postage paid.
BY J. SMITH HOMANS,
Editor of "The Bankers' Magazine."
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.
Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.
No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess, and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

WHO WILL NOT POSSESS IT?
EVERY LIBRARY AND EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE
GOODRICH'S RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME.
In two volumes, 1105 pp., large 12mo., 25 Original Engravings, including an accurate Steel Portrait of the Author. Price, black or scarlet cloth, $3; scarlet cloth, gilt edges, $4; half-calf, marble edges, $5; full calf, gilt edges, $7.
So spontaneous and large has been the demand for this last great work of
THE NAPOLEON OF THE PEN,
that, with all our efforts, we have been unable so far to fill the orders for it. Our arrangements are now such that we hereafter hope to fill promptly the largely increasing orders for the work.
NO WORK WAS EVER SO HEARTILY
commended by the Press of all sections, secular and religious, literary and political, and none
SO GENERALLY AND SO FULLY QUOTED;
the principal journals of the country giving to it from two to ten columns each.
For sale by all booksellers. Copies mailed on receipt of price. Agents wanted to sell it.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, and No. 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.
No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess, and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.
THE CHEAPEST ENVELOPE MANUFACTURER
IN
THE UNITED STATES.
I would respectfully call the attention of the trade to the quality, description and price of my machine-made
ENVELOPES.
The unrivaled facilities which I possess for manufacturing enables me to
DEFY COMPETITION.
My buff, amber, canary, and white laid Envelopes are well worthy the attention of dealers, being superior and
CHEAPER
than anything of the kind now in market.
N. W. BUTLER,
Nos. 32 and 34 Frankfort-st., New-York.
Samples forwarded free of expense.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.
No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess, and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT and PROGRESS, designed to encourage a spirit of HOPE, MANLINESS, SELF RELIANCE and ACTIVITY among the people; to illustrate life in all its phases. A high-toned Paper which ought to be read by every family in the land.

This Week's Number now ready, contains: The Wealth and Population of the Union; The Philosophy of Crime; Wall-st. and Stock Gambling; Live Men; the Snow-Storm; More Queer Names; Marriage of Eminent Persons; Davenport, Iowa; Rural Affairs—Thorough Drainage; New Plants; Salt for Flowers; The Product of an Acre; Lake Neami, with Illustrations; Lloyd's Coffee-House; A Criticizing Husband; How to Behave; Commercial Agencies; The Power of Love; Baldness and Beards; The City; Glass in His Boot; Personal; Information; Varieties; Literary Notices; The Business World; Notes and Queries; Writing for the Press, &c.

Price only 4 cents; $2 a year; $1 for half a year, delivered in all parts of the City. For sale by Newsmen. Dexter & Brother Agents. Published by FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

WILL BE READY AT 12 O'CLOCK:
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.
Five cents a number; $2 50 a year.
THE FOURTH NUMBER READY TO-DAY.
CONTENTS.
THE LAW OF LIBEL.
SUDDEN DEATH.
THE BED OF THE OCEAN.
PRUSSIA AND NEUFCHATEL.
CAMELS IN TEXAS.
A VISIT TO THE CHIEF OF POLICE.
REPUDIATION IN CALIFORNIA.
CHAT.
A Spoiled Courtesy—Looking after the Lost Sheep—Fashionable Charity.
PECULIARITIES DUE TO HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION.
VICE UNDERGROUND.
FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.
CHIPS FROM OUR LIBRARY.
Maxims and Ideas—Ill-Speaking of Others—the Leave-Taking of Actors—Misers Extinguished by Paper Money—Horace Walpole—Doctors' Duel—"Freedom" Rebuked—A Test—A Study of Poetry—Brokers' Morality—Know Thyself—Consciences—The Music of Time.
LITERARY—Reviews and New Books.
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.
Congress—The Committee of Investigation—Personal Difficulty—The Dignity of a Dutch Minister—United States Senators—State Legislatures—California—Frightful Murder on Long Island—A Husband who wouldn't give up his Wife—A Brick from Solomon's Temple—A Poor Man Kiln-Dried—Spanish Monarchy in Mexico—No more Spendthrifts cut off with a Shilling—A Yankee restores to the Russians their Fleet.
FOREIGN NEWS.
France: Meeting of the Congress of Paris—Napoleon Objects to be Abused—A Queer Exhibition—Paris Propriety—Court Festivities—The Advantage of Hooped Petticoats—Court Etiquette—*England:* The Resolute—Picture of the Reception on Board the *Resolute*—Greans of the East British Tory—Burial of a Turk—A Monument to the Princess Elizabeth—Death of Hugh Miller.—*Switzerland:* The Neufchatel Question.—*Italy:* A Snow-Storm in Venice—A King Robbed.—*Nicaragua.*—*Cuba:* A Defaulter.—*Asia:* Startling Discoveries in the East—The Palace of Semiramis—The Battle-Field of Arbela—The Tower of Babel—The Persian War.—*China:* Another British War—Bombardment of Canton—Interference of United States Vessels—French Movements.
A LITTLE PROSE ABOUT PERSIA.
Illustrations: Nasr-ed-deen, the Shah of Persia—Persian Ladies Gossiping—Mount Elbrous seen from the Steppes—Bagdad—Pilgrims carrying Corpses to Bagdad—A Persian Gentleman—Camel Artillery—Georgian Nobleman's House in Tiflis—Kurds Charging—The Prime Minister of Persia—Persian Lady Walking.
THE POOR CLARE. Chapter the Third. In Three Chapters.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
Unpublished Poem by Rogers—Almanacs in the Olden Time—Good News for Literature—Mathematical Sailors—Newport, Rhode Island, in 1729—Transmutation of Knowledge—"The Boy is Father to the Man"—Paper—Antiquities of Central America.
CASTA DIVA.
MAY'S PRAYER.
THE DEAD SECRET.
Chapter the First. The Twenty third of August, 1829.
AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.
Winter Work for Farmers—Fifth Annual Session of the United States Agricultural Society—Sheep Farmers—Smut in Wheat—Wounds in Cattle—Field Mice—General Advice—Cabbages—Substitutes for Guano, &c.—The Bee Moth—A Few Words on Agricultural Chemistry—Eggs by Weight.
WEEKLY MARKET SUMMARY.
NOTES ON THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.
The Photographic Art—Antiquities in France—Aerial Navigation—Navigation of the Tigris—A Wagon propelled by Machinery—Borneo Coal—Explosion in Central Asia—Salt Springs in Ocean—A New Diamond—The Return of the Comet—Geological Phenomenon—Curious Land Slip—Rewards to Distinguished Savans—A New Diving Instrument.
THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.
PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, New-York.

READY THIS DAY.
FRANK LESLIE'S NEW-YORK JOURNAL
FOR FEBRUARY.
READ THE CONTENTS. BUY IT. PRICE 12½ CENTS.
Marietta; or, the Adventures of a Poe, (illustrated.)
George Steers' Room. (illustrated.)
M. Paul Delaroche, (portrait.)
A Railroad Adventure.
Some Passages in the Life of an Heiress.
The Little Angel's Feast in Chili.
The Mezzo Matti.
Inauguration of the Statute of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, at Boston.
The Rich Cousin.
Tombs, (illustrated.)
Sidney Smith's Tract.
The French Doctor's Bride.
The Mystic Bell.
Symptoms of being a Confirmed Old Bachelor.
The Rainbow of Love.
The Earl's Daughter.
Wanted Immediately. (a story.)
Margaret; or, the Discarded Queen.
View of the City of Kingston, Canada West.
Royal Dock Yard, Kingston, Canada West.
Undetected Crime, Varieties, &c.
Elks, from Newfoundland, (illustrated.)
Allen Weed.
Seal Hunting in Greenland, (illustrated.)
Only Bella.
A Difficult Case.
Popular Names of Plants.
The Actress's Lover—Blood that will not wash out—The Emigrant Boy's Burial—Good Taste—Easy Method of Detecting Spurious Coin.
Instruments of Torture and Punishment, (illustrated.)
Sigismund Thalberg, (portrait)—Dinner at a New-York Boarding-House.
Breakfast, &c.
Post-Office Weighing Machine, (illustrated.)
The Exiles of Siberia—Burying without a Coffin, &c.
The Value of Five Dollars—Old Actors—Munden—Origin of Pantomimes—Varieties.
Talk Stoppers—How to Choose a Carpet—The Lecturing Monkey. SAMUEL FRENCH, Publisher,
No. 121 Nassau-st., N. Y.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.

NOW READY,
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT.
Part XXXIV..................FOR JANUARY.
Uniform American Edition.
This admirable digest enjoys, throughout the world, a higher fame in its department, and has a more extensive patronage than was ever acquired by any other periodical publication.
Terms, invariably in advance, from Part XXIII., for July, 1851, $2 per annum, or $1 each part. The back numbers, or sets from the commencement, can be had at the original prices, free of postage.
Thirty-four Parts bound in 12 volumes, sheep, library style, $2 a volume; $30 delivered free of charge. Parts 1 to 12, 50 cents each. Parts 13 to 22, 75 cents each. Parts 23 to 34, $1 each.
N. B.—Mailed to subscribers, free of postage.
STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers,
No. 222 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all the principal booksellers.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.
No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

POSITIVELY
ON THE 28th OF JANUARY.
28th The COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION will distribute gratuitously among all subscribers whose names are received previous to the above date,
28th OVER 300 VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, Life-size MARBLE BUSTS and STATUES, BRONZES, &c.
28th TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
28th Any person subscribing $3 before the 28th inst. is entitled to either of the $3 Magazines, or to a copy of the splendid $5 steel engraving "Saturday Night." Also, a copy of the beautifully illustrated ART JOURNAL for one year.
28th Also, a ticket in the above distribution of Works of Art, by which a costly Painting or piece of Statuary may be received in addition.
28th Specimen numbers of the ART JOURNAL and Engraving of "Saturday Night," together with Palmer's famous bust of "Spring," can now be seen at the KNICKERBOCKER OFFICE, No. 348 Broadway, where subscriptions are daily received. Address
28th C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., as above.

FRANK LESLIE'S BEAUTIFUL PAPER.
No. 60 READY THIS MORNING AT ALL NEWS DEPOTS.
It contains the interesting tale of
THE INDIAN RUSE.
With three descriptive illustrations. Also, twenty-three splendid engravings of the most important topics of the week, plenty of interesting reading, wit, humor, chess and the news. Only 6¼ cents.

GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
GO AND SEE!
Go and see what? Why, your brother, neighbor, Buy a book at EVANS & CO.'S Gift Bookstore, No. 409 Broadway, New-York, and receive a gift worth from 25 cents to $100. Gold and Silver Watches, sets of Cameos, Gold Lockets, Pencils, Brooches, Rings, Penknives, &c., given away to purchasers of Books. All the new and popular publications received as soon as issued. Our stock consists, in part, of standard, poetical, historical, biographical and miscellaneous books, together with an elegant assortment of new and pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Annuals, Albums, in various styles of bindings. Having bought a very large stock of new books and fine gold jewelry at the lowest rates for cash, we are determined to give our customers better bargains than can be had elsewhere. Catalogues of books sent to any part of the City or country free, on application by mail.
EVANS & CO.,
Principal store, No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

CALIFORNIA!
READ MRS. L. S. GOODWIN'S GREAT STORY,
[illegible]
LIFE AT THE MINES,
IN
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION.
FOUR CENTS PER COPY.
This paper is the favorite of all the miscellaneous weekly press, and is crowded with attractive original matter every week, of the most varied and entertaining character. It is carefully edited and beautifully printed.

THE SPECIALIST FOR JANUARY.
Owing to the absence of the Editor the January issue of THE SPECIALIST has been delayed until the present. It is now ready and will be found full of interest to all classes of readers, but more especially so to those suffering from pulmonary complaints. Every one should read the "Trials and Experience of a Consumptive" in the present Number. Single copies, 10 cents.
SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF WET GOODS, CONSISTING OF
Wet silks from the late wreck.
Wet linen damask, fine goods, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Wet linen shirting, fine goods, 2s., worth 4s.
Wet linen shirting, superfine goods, 3s., very cheap at 6s.
Wet linen sheeting, 10-4 wide, 4s., worth 8s.
Wet quilts and counterpanes, from 7s. up.
Wet blankets at great bargains.
Wet brilliants, superior goods, at 1s.
Wet linen handkerchiefs, fine goods, 8s. per dozen.
Wet napkins, all linen, 8s. per dozen.
Wet [illegible] and diaper, very cheap.
Wet cotton shirting and sheeting, very low.
The above goods will prove a great bargain to hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers, and the public generally.
ANDREW G. COLBY,
No. 385 Grand, corner Eldridge-st.

$50,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD OFF WITHOUT RESERVE.
Commencing on Monday, 5th inst.
ISAAC HADDOCK, NO. 265 GRAND-ST.,
(Between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.,)
WILL SELL OFF his general stock of
DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
At prices much below their present value. Consisting of blankets, quilts, damasks, Irish linens, toweling, bleached and brown muslins, flannels, cassimeres, shawls, merinoes, paramattas, black silks, marcelines, de laines, prints, tickings, &c. Also, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, embroideries, trimmings, and small wares of all kinds.
As this stock will be sold without reserve, I. H. hopes his customers will call early and reap the benefit of good goods at low prices.
Lease of the store and house to be disposed of—5 years to run, from 1st of May next.

1857. SPRING MANTILLAS. 1857.
JACOB LANSING,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
MANTILLAS, &c.,
is now prepared to exhibit a
COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK,
comprising all the
NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES,
TO WHICH HE INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
CITY, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN JOBBERS.
THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT THE
VERY LOWEST PRICES, AND ON
LIBERAL TERMS.
No. 48 CEDAR-STREET,
BETWEEN NASSAU AND WILLIAM.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
LADIES 4-4 CAMBRIC HDKFS., in beautiful qualities, 10s. 6d., 12s. and 15s. 6d. per dozen,
worth 16s., 18s. and 20s.
GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, 28s. and 30s. per dozen,
worth $4 and $5.
at the
Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

ALL OUR SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS
Are further reduced, in order to effect an entire clearance.
BEAUTIFUL CHINA SILKS,
only 3s. per yard, worth 5s.
YARD-WIDE SPRING GLACE,
only 10s., worth 16s.,
at the
Great Sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
near 4th-st.

ENGLISH LONG CLOTH SHIRTINGS,
in beautiful qualities,
HORROCK'S MANUFACTURE,
are now offering at
10 CENTS and 1 SHILLING PER YARD,
by the piece, worth 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d., at the
Great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS,
HUCKABACKS,
DAMASKS,
GRASS CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c.,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

CLOAKS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our ENTIRE CLOAK STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY,
At (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE
in order to effect an entire clearance.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
200 PIECES FINE LINENS OF 12 YARDS
Are now offered
At 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 4s.,
At the great sale,
No. 703 Broadway,
Near 4th-st.

GREAT GIFT SALE.
At KINZEY'S CHEAP LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE, No. 228 8th av., between 21st and 22d sts. Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Trimmings, Gloves, &c., from auction, cheap. Purchase a dollar's worth of goods, and you will get a Gift before leaving the store; 500 fancy articles to be given away to-day.

FURS.

FURS AT HALF PRICE.
TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS.
We shall offer our entire FUR STOCK during the
MONTH OF JANUARY
at (in most cases) ONE-HALF the ORIGINAL PRICE,
in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—THE MEMBERS of the Corps will attend the funeral of our brother soldier, JOSEPH F. JAMES, from the residence of his son, No. 114 Ludlow-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 23d inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. Also, the funeral of our brother soldier HARTSHORNE WHITE, from his late residence, No. 490 Houston-st., THIS DAY, Friday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. By order,
A. W. JONES, Colonel.
William Corrigeer, Adjutant.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—THE CORPS will meet at No. 114 Ludlow-st., on this, FRIDAY, at 9½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased brother soldier, JOSEPH F. JAMES, in citizens' dress, with the usual badge of mourning. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adjutant.
N. B.—The corps will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on business of importance.

LECTURES.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.—DR. C. F. Winslow's Lecture on this subject is to be given at Hope Chapel on the evening of the 26th inst., (MONDAY next,) at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

The highly-interesting papers read by Dr. W. before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Albany, in August last, giving an account of volcanic eruptions in the Sandwich Islands, which he has witnessed, etc., has prompted an invitation to be extended to him for this lecture in the Friends' Institute Course.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.
A full stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's India Rubber boots and overshoes of the very best quality, adapted to both city and country wear, just received and for sale by the case, dozen or single pair.
D. HODGMAN,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

ALLSOPP'S TONIC ALE.—THE MOST BENEficial effects are resulting from the use of the celebrated Tonic Ale, manufactured by Saml. Allsopp, Esq., in Burton-on-Trent, England. For sale by
G. E. MENDUM, No. 13 Wall-st.
Samples on draught.

PURE JUICE PORT WINE—FOR MEDICAL purposes—highly recommended to persons debilitated, or in a state of convalescence. Can be obtained in bottles only, at the Wine Vaults, No. 13 Wall-st.
G. E. MENDUM.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE BEST THING OUT for restoring the hair where it is falling off, or turning gray, reproducing it in its primal luxuriance of a beautiful dark color, is ANDRES' EMPIRE HAIR RESTORATIVE, for $1 a bottle, No. 146 Nassau-st.

OSIER WILLOWS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE general agents for Geo. J. Colby, Patentee of the Machine for Peeling Willows, and will sell the best kind of Osiers on the most liberal terms, and give a circular containing full directions for cultivating, machine, &c., free, to all. Address CARMI OSGOOD, of Westford, Va.; or REUBEN OSGOOD, Freemont, Lake County, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, [illegible]
[illegible]
STANDARD ATTRACTIONS.
REVIVAL OF SPLENDID PLAYS.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1857,
FIRST TIME HERE
of Goldsmith's admired Comedy
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, Burnett, Wemyss, T. B. Johnston, Lingham, Bruce [illegible], Hanson, Harcourt, Mesdames H. [illegible], and Miss Laura Keene.
Musical Selections and La Traviata Waltz.
To conclude, for the seventeenth time, with a new extravaganza burlesque called
YOUNG BACCHUS;
OR, SPIRITS AND WATER.
Produced with
New Scenery,
Dresses,
Appointments, &c., &c.
Young Bacchus, with songs......................Miss Gould
supported by the whole company and a numerous Corps de Ballet, with new Overture and Music by Mr. Thomas Baker.
To-morrow evening—
MISS LAURA KEENE'S BENEFIT,
when will be presented
SECOND LOVE,
with other entertainments.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.
MAURICE STRAKOSCH begs leave to announce that the whole strength of the ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, including the Grand Orchestra, of the Academy of Music, under his direction, will give
FOUR GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS,
at the Brooklyn Athenæum, the first on SATURDAY, Jan. 24; the second on SATURDAY, Jan. 31; the third on THURSDAY, Feb. 5; and the fourth and last on THURSDAY, Feb. 12; on which occasions the following eminent artists will appear:
Mlle. TERESA PARODI,
Mad. CORA WILHORST,
Mad. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH,
Madame D'ORMY,
Signor TIBERINI, Signor ARNOLDI,
Signor BERNARDI, Signor MARINI,
PAUL JULIEN, [illegible]
Musical Director and Conductor..........M. STRAKOSCH.
The price of admission to these Concerts will be as follows:
Admission....................$1
Secured Seats..................50 cents extra.
Subscription for four Concerts, including Secured Seat, $4.
Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. VAN NORDEN & KING'S, Wall-st., and at the Athenæum in Brooklyn.
Seats for SATURDAY can be secured at the above-named offices, and at MAX BRAUN'S Music Store, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. Marshall......................Lessee.
W. R. Blake......................Stage Manager.
MR. FORREST
will appear for the second time this season,
This Evening, Friday, Jan. 23, 1857,
In his great Shakespearean character of
MACBETH.
The play is reproduced in the same splendid style for which this theatre is celebrated, and with a
BRILLIANT CAST OF CHARACTERS.
The farce of
THE MARRIED RAKE.
Mr. Forrest's performances will be continued
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY,
and
SATURDAY
of next week.
THE GABRIEL AND FRANCOIS RAVEL TROUPE are engaged at this theatre, and will appear
On Monday Evening, Jan. 26.
To-morrow (Saturday) evening—
BEETHOVEN'S GRAND OPERA,
FIDELIO.
Positively the last night of the German Opera Troupe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets................Fifty Cents.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1857.
Positively last night but one of the appearance of
THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF
Barnett's Fairy Opera of
THE MOUNTAIN SYLPH.
Eolia......................Miss Louisa Pyne
Donald......................Mr. W. Harrison
Jessie......................Miss Pyne
Hela......................Mr. Guilmette
Christie......................Mr. Horncastle
The Opera produced with
Entire New Scenery and Effects, Costumes and Accessories.
Tickets to all parts of the house, without reserved seats, 50c.
Secured seats in Dress Circle..........25c. extra.
Orchestra Arm Chairs..........$1
Private Boxes..........$5
SATURDAY—Positively last appearance of
THE PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Prices of admission: Boxes and Parquet, 50 cents; Upper Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
and second appearance of
MISS MATILDA HERON.
Friday, Jan. 23, 1857.
She will repeat to-night her great character of
CAMILLE,
in the five-act play of that name, adapted from the French by Miss Heron, and performed by her for upwards of eighty nights, in St. Louis, New-Orleans and Cincinnati.
Beautiful Scenery, Correct Costume,
and an
Excellent Cast.
First night here of a laughable farce entitled
CHERRY BOUNCE.
Also capitally cast.
To-morrow—CAMILLE.
Third appearance of Miss Heron.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, Jan. 23,
(Second subscription night.)
SECOND APPEARANCE OF
MLLE. TERESA PARODI.
IL TROVATORE.
Leonora, MLLE. TERESA PARODI; Azucena, Mme. D'ORMY; Manrico, Sig. TIBERINI; Count de Luna, Sig. BERNARDI; Fernando, Sig. BARILLI.
Musical Director and Conductor, MAURICE STRAKOSCH.
Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier..........$1
Secured Seats..50c. extra. | Amphitheatre..........25c.
Family Circle..........50c. | Private Boxes, from $6 to $10
The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., at the Academy of Music, Hall & Son's, Van Norden & King's and Breusing's.
Doors open at 7. Opera commences at 8.

CHAMBERS-STREET THEATRE.
JAMES S. WOOD..........Treasurer.
MRS. McMAHON
as
BIANCA in FAZIO.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
FAZIO; OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
Bianca..........Mrs. McMahon
Aldabella..........Mrs. Coleman Pope
Giralda Fazio..........Mr. L. Barrett
Duke of Florence..........Mr. W. Hamblin
To conclude with the farce of
TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.
Tim Tipover..........Mr. L. Mestayer
Mr. Potterly Pewitt..........Mr. Lionel Goldsmid
Prices of Admission—Box and Parquette, 50 cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cts.; Family Circle, 25 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7—performances commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1857,
The two most celebrated pieces on the stage.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
Mr. Aminadab Sleek..........Mr. Burton
Capt. Maguire..Mr. C. Fisher | Mr. Torrens..........Mr. Moore
Widow Delmaine..........Mrs. Barrow
Lady Creamly..Mrs. Hughes | Mrs. Torrens..Mrs. Holman
To conclude with the glorious
TOODLES.
Geo. Acorn...Mr. Rainford | Cha. Acorn..Mr. D. Howard
Toodles..........Mr. Burton
Mrs. Toodles...Mrs. Hughes | Mary..........Miss Miller
TO-MORROW—VICE AND VIRTUE and the BOTTLE IMP.
On MONDAY—A new five-act play, called OLYMPIA.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
MRS. BARROW
Begs to announce that her BENEFIT and Last Appearance in New-York is postponed from Monday, the 26th, until THURSDAY, the 29th instant.

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 BROADWAY.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1857,
The original, well-known and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
(Organized 1842,)
Now under the management of D. W. Raynor and E. H. Pierce,
HOME AGAIN.
Whose concerts for eight years, as above, were nightly filled with the elite and beauty of this City, and, during their absence of three years, endorsed by the press and the public of all the principal cities in the Union, most respectfully announce a short series of these chaste Musical Soirees at Home, No. 472 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1857.
Particulars in daily programmes.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; to commence at 7½.
Tickets, 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Immense Success.
CROWDED HOUSES
To witness the grand Operatic Extravaganza of
DON JUAN;
Or, A Ghost on a High Horse,
which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week.
Preceding which,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.
Orchestra seats 50 cents.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 7 o'clock. THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA, and the marvelous personage known as LE SERPENT DU DESERT, the Arab Charmer from Arabia. Followed by the TAILOR OF TAMWORTH. AFTERNOON, at 3—TWO HANDSOME FARCES, and feats of LE SERPENT DU DESERT. The LIVING PHANTOM, AFRICAN SERPENTS, HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Jan. 23, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of
NORAH CREINA.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
PLANCHE; Or, THE LIVELY FAIRIES.
Planche..........Miss Price | Tadetto..........Miss Herring
To conclude with the Drama of
WISSAHICKON; Or, THE HEROES OF 1776.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The last collection of Paintings in this country. It contains the Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION [illegible]
[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—[illegible]
[illegible]

DR. [illegible]
[illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—[illegible]
[illegible]

BALLS.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 806 BROADWAY, [illegible]
[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] situations in the City [illegible] chambermaid [illegible] and ironer [illegible]. Call No. 328 [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—STRAW HAT TRIMMERS, THOSE accustomed to trimming men's straw hats, can find steady employment and good wages, at Newark, N. J., with good board. Apply to A. LELAND & CO., No. 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to do the whole general housework of a family of six persons. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 94 Court, near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS A FIRST-class national work in the South. The work is new and popular. Enterprising men, with good address and reference, can address Box No. 198 Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS, WHO ARE ACcustomed to dress-making, to put up robes in boxes. Apply to CLEVELAND & CO., No. 28 Bond-st.

NIGHT WATCHMAN WANTED.—AN INDOOR one at Newark, N. J., one who can be well recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, and can give security in the amount of $1,000. Address Box No. 1,[illegible], Post-Office, New-York.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ONE FULLY competent, may inquire at No. 389 6th-av., corner of 24th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN just married wishes to procure in Brooklyn suitable rooms in the house of a strictly private family who would be willing to add to their domestic circle a pleasant and agreeable young married couple. The location desired is near the line of the Fulton-avenue Railroad, not higher than Adelphi nor lower than Jay-st. To a respectable family wishing to lighten their expenses, this would prove a desirable opportunity. References exchanged. Address S. C. G., Box No. 1,981 Post-Office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED.—BY A SINGLE gentleman in a private family. Address Box No. 1,[illegible] Post-Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of the property stolen from our premises, consisting of notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and the following construction bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad, for $500 each: Nos. 455, 724, 725, 1,433, 5,639, 6,304, 6,596, 6,598, 6,599, 6,[illegible], 8,309, 8,[illegible], 11,[illegible], 11,792. As payment on these has been stopped, they can be of no use to any but the owner.

The Judd Linseed and Sperm Oil Company, (ALEXANDER KNIGHT, President, W. M. V. WILLIAMSON, Secretary,) No. 139 Front-st.

LOST—UPON THE ARRIVAL OF THE Express train from Philadelphia, at Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, a calf-skin POCKET-BOOK, with my name written upon the inner fold, containing about $[illegible] in small bills of the Central Bank, Worcester, Mass., also a note for $1,000, made by S. Edward Davis, deceased, payable to the order of J. S. Hoffman, and indorsed by him, together with a certificate of 40 shares of East Tennessee and Georgia Railway stock, both taken up by me. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Times Office.
IRA M. BARTON.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1857.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating any business paper drawn to the order of the JUDD LINSEED AND SPERM OIL COMPANY or W. M. V. WILLIAMSON, Secretary, or SAMUEL JUDD'S SONS & CO., a large quantity of the above having been stolen from their office. Also, the following Illinois Central Railroad Construction Bonds: Nos. 455, 724, 725, 1,433, 5,639, 6,304, 6,596, 6,598, 6,599, 6,[illegible], 8,309, 8,[illegible], 11,[illegible], 11,792.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RAN away from Washington Hotel, High Bridge, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, about 10 o'clock P. M., a dark bay mare, about 15 hands high; had on a lead-color box-sleigh with double seats, two buffalo-robes, cushions, &c. Was last seen on the Bloomingdale Road in the neighborhood of 89th-st., running towards the City. Any information left at No. 141 Hester-st., a few doors east of the Bowery, will be attended to immediately.

MAIL-BOOKS LOST.—TWO BOOKS, WITH names of subscribers in Georgia and Florida, written therein. A suitable reward will be paid for them, at the *Brother Jonathan* Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

STATIONERY.

"A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING."—THIS good old motto finds a medium for most useful exercise in the PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE manufactured by R. T. YOUNG, No. 1[illegible] Nassau-st., and for sale by stationers generally, and now the new year is commencing, let every business man be up to the times, and commence this excellent method of preserving all papers of value, so as to find them in a moment. Price for those capable of containing 250 letters, or 500 bills, $1 each. Discounts made on purchase of half a dozen or more.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 90 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—Account Books made to order to any pattern desired, of the best English or American paper, at low prices. Checks engraved to order. Printing executed with neatness and dispatch. Arnold's Fluid and Copying Ink.
J. J. ENNIS & BROTHER,
No. 24 Nassau-st., corner Cedar.

THE INCOMPARABLE PEN.—PRINCE'S Improved Protean Fountain Pen, patented Jan. 8 and Dec. 26, 1855—durable, beautiful and an efficient labor-saving pen. With the many portable styles on hand we have just introduced an approved style for bankers and accountants. Pencils and other hard rubber goods sold at the depot, No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

CARD.—MILFORD, CONN., JAN. 20, 1857.—THE undersigned, passengers on the mail train from New-York to Boston on the 19th inst., desire to express our thanks to the "Higgins Club" of Milford, Conn., for their timely assistance on occasion of the detention of the train, near the Junction Station, by the severe storm of that night. For their liberality, generosity and kindness in ministering to our wants for their cordial welcome and kind provision for our comfort, during our stay, we shall remember them with the liveliest emotions of gratitude until our hearts cease their pulsations.
William H. Boyer, W. D. Porter, and 38 others.

GAS! GAS!—METERS THAWED OUT at the shortest notice, by applying at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., third block west of Broadway.
JAMES G. MOFFAT.

New-Jersey and the Quarantine Question—Inaugural Address of Governor Newell.

Hon. Wm. A. Newell, the new Governor of New-Jersey, after experiencing the pleasures of a long walk through the snow-drifts to get to the State House, in Trenton, in time for his inauguration, was duly sworn into office on Tuesday. His Inaugural Address is published in yesterday's Trenton papers. He discusses with commendable brevity all immaterial questions, but in the matter of the Quarantine he goes a step further even than Governor Price in declining to acknowledge that New-Jersey soil should, in any event, be appropriated to such uses. We copy this passage in full:

"The late Governor of New-York has expressed the hope, in an unofficial note which has been handed to me, that, through Executive recommendation and influence, the cession of jurisdiction over a portion of our shore will be made to New-York, for the purpose of enabling her to remove her Quarantine from Staten Island, to the point in question. My convictions of duty render it not only impossible to concur in his views, but compel me, on the contrary, imperatively to dissent from them. It is not my intention now to discuss the right of New-York to establish a Quarantine in New-Jersey, upon the ground that a purchase was made of a portion of our territory, for that purpose, from the General Government; nor to give a history of the transaction by which she obtained possession of Staten Island; but I shall reserve for the future a consideration of these and other points, should it become necessary to communicate with the Legislature on this subject.

It is sufficient at this time to say that the pride and dignity of New-Jersey would never allow her to consent that any portion of her territory should be used for such a purpose by another State. To New-York inures the advantages of an extended commerce, and she must be content to abide by whatever evils follow in its train. She ought not to desire to impose these latter upon a sister State."

Gov. Newell recommends the passage of a Registry Law. In reference to Federal affairs, he holds good Free-Soil doctrines, saying:

"The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act, was a gross violation of plighted faith, and occurred at a time and under circumstances well calculated to arouse the just indignation of the whole country, and cause it to doubt the moral rectitude of the Government. The evil consequences of this act will be long felt. No sophistry will avail to hide its true purpose. New-Jersey will insist upon preserving, forever, intact from Slavery, that portion of our soil dedicated to perpetual freedom by this solemn and time-honored compact. Yet New-Jersey is conservative; she will abide by the compromises; she reprobates any interference with the institution of Slavery in States where it already exists, and she recognizes no superior in her devotion to the true interests of the whole country.

"It has become a convenient cant with a certain class of politicians to threaten a dissolution of the Union. Such language might have had some meaning in times long gone by, but what was once a feeble union of States has grown to be a powerful Confederation, and this Government will never be overthrown by politicians while the people are true to themselves and put their trust in the great God of Nations."

Indiana—Inaugural Address of Gov. Willard.

Gov. Willard of Indiana delivered his inaugural address on the 12th inst. The principal feature of the address is its comments upon immigration. The new Governor assumes Anti-Know-Nothing ground in the strongest style. He says:

"Why shall we not adopt as an American citizen, the voluntary exile from his native land, within the time now prescribed by law? By so doing, we confer upon him no right of suffrage—no right to purchase, hold or alienate property. We simply throw around him the protecting arm of the United States, and advise all other nations that he is a sacred Son of Liberty as though born under the Constitution.

"When, and upon what conditions, persons either foreign or native born, shall acquire and dispose of property, or exercise the rights of suffrage in any State, depends upon no act of Congress, but upon the laws of the State.

These designing men, whose love for office [illegible] exceeded their desire for the peace and prosperity of their country, knew that their hopes of success depended upon appealing to the prejudices and passions of men where no opportunity was offered to counteract their efforts by the soothing influence of reason. Accordingly, they established secret political organizations, studiously excluding therefrom all who would not sustain their unchristian and illiberal doctrines. Reflecting men were persuaded that, in a short time, thinking and patriotic citizens would abandon these associations, and they have not been disappointed."

He adds, that in addition to a violent invasion of the rights of suffrage by outrages committed at the polls, a systematic effort has been made to control the Government of the State by means of fraudulent and illegal votes. It is recommended to the Legislature to pass stringent laws to remedy the evil.

The peroration is Pro-Slavery. The Governor says:

"You have all been more or less engaged in the canvass which has recently closed in Indiana, and you cannot but have observed how few of our fellow-citizens determined their action by any benefit they expect to derive, or injury they feared to suffer from the laws of their own State. Indeed they were seldom called upon to consider those subjects which more nearly affected their local interests, but had their attention rather directed to the laws and institutions of those who reside in neighboring States and Territories; and I think I am warranted in expressing the opinion, that the people of no State ever more thoroughly investigated their duty. After the most careful consideration they have decided that as for Indiana, she will recognize and execute the Constitution of the United States as the highest law for the Government of her people, so that Constitution is interpreted by the tribunal established and authorized by the instrument itself, to decide between the separate and United States.

That as for those who regulate the laws and constitutions of other States, we will concede to them the same sovereignty and independence which we claim for ourselves. Nor do we stop here. If our fellow-citizens desire to go beyond the limits of our States and make their homes within the Territories, (purchased by the blood and treasure of all,) we say go shorn of none of their sovereign rights which they possessed as citizens of the State, but fully authorized to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Message of the Governor of Wisconsin.

The message of Gov. Bashford, of Wisconsin, was delivered on the 15th inst. The Treasury of the State is in a comfortable condition, having a balance of $77,000. The year's receipts were $388,000. Fifty bonds of $1,000 each, fall due on the 1st of April next, and the Legislature is recommended to make provision for their payment. The State Prison is becoming a serious charge; its present number of inmates is 166; the expense in 1856 was $27,394. The Governor recommends the Prison contract system, the income arising therefrom to be applied towards the completion of the Prison buildings. There are 50 Banks in the State, with an aggregate capital of $3,290,000. The increase in Banking capital in 1856 was $1,390,000. The amount arising from the tax on Banking capital last year was $37,000; for the next year the revenue is estimated at $60,000. Securities on deposit amount to $3,398,000. The Governor commends the present Banking system in the highest terms. The State University has 169 students. The affairs of the Deaf and Dumb Institution are administered with economy, and the establishment flourishes finely. The State Historical Society has a good library, which has increased from 50 volumes, in 1854, to 3,120, on the 1st inst. A Commission, consisting of Messrs. Jno. F. Potter, Samuel Todd, and R. Williams, has been appointed by the Governor, to revise the General Statutes. The Governor lays before the Legislature several subjects to which he begs attention. Among them, he conceives of none that is more important than a diminution of special legislation. The population of the State is now 888,000.

The Governor closes by criticizing President Pierce's last Message:

"I cannot allow this occasion to pass without repelling the grossly unjust imputations cast upon the people of this, in common with those of a majority of the Free States, by the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, in his late annual message. A large majority of the electors of Wisconsin stand charged by him with hostility to other portions of the Union; with a desire to interfere with the domestic institutions of other States; and with participating in a revolutionary movement, the object of which is attainable only by the path of civil strife, and which would inevitably lead to the disruption of the country. The mildest language I can apply to such charges is to pronounce them unjust and unwarrantable. No State is more fondly attached to the Union than our own; no people more loyal to the Constitution, or more scrupulous in their regard for the rights of others, than those of Wisconsin. It is true that they have differed from the President on important questions of national policy; but that opinion has been honestly and conscientiously entertained, and I feel it my duty to characterize the sweeping allegations of the President, in his message, in this respect, as ill-timed, undignified and untrue."

The Roman Catholics of New-Jersey find it difficult to comply with the order of their Bishop, restricting funeral processions to six carriages. On Sunday, at Newark, an Irish funeral presented a singular spectacle; there were the six carriages only, but hundreds followed them on foot, in a promiscuous and disorderly crowd, altogether more unsightly and annoying than the long string of carriages which the Bishop has abolished.

The fishermen of Gloucester have engaged in the hazardous employment of fishing for halibut at this season. Seven fine clipper schooners are in the business at the Isle of Sable, and before the middle of February, a large fleet will be employed on George's Banks.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Case of Shysterism—An M. P. Implicated.

Shysterism, instead of disappearing from among us, is evidently on the increase. A few weeks ago our police reports contained a striking illustration of the audacity and villainy of the practitioners of this art, and now they furnish us with another case of the same kind which is still more villainous and still more audacious than even the former one. The substance of the last-named case is as follows:

In March last, a certain Samuel Goldberry was arrested in this City on a charge of petty larceny, and brought before Justice Davidson, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. This functionary, however, after examination, caused the prisoner to be liberated, not deeming the evidence sufficient to establish his guilt, or thinking him, perhaps, to be altogether innocent. Goldberry, as soon as dismissed, went on his way rejoicing, and heard no more of the matter till the beginning of last week. But if he thought that he was clearly out of the wood, and entirely out of danger, the result showed that he was woefully mistaken. Goldberry was known to have money, and not to be particularly crafty, and a few ingenious gentlemen, among whom figured one of our immaculate police, having learned the details of the difficulty in which he had been involved, conceived the idea of so turning their knowledge to account as to make it an agent for extracting a few hundred dollars from the pockets of the rich and simple Goldberry. The plot was no sooner laid than the conspirators proceeded to carry it into execution. Two of the party, Heitman, a Jew, and White, the policeman aforesaid, were dispatched to Goldberry's boarding-house, No. 58 Bayard-street, to inform him that the District-Attorney "wanted him," and that he must go to prison for the crime which he had been arrested for last March. This intelligence inspired poor Goldberry with terror, for how could he presume to question its authenticity, seeing one of his informants was an M. P. and a star-bearer? He begged earnestly not to be forced to accompany them, and promised again and again to present himself without fail before the District-Attorney next morning, the keeper of the boarding-house even offering to go bail that he would do so. Neither the repeated promises of Goldberry, however, nor the offer of the boarding-house keeper, could give entire satisfaction to Messieurs White and Heitman. But they relented a little, nevertheless. No longer insisting on taking him before the District-Attorney, they contented themselves with bringing him to the residence of a certain Jew named Rosenberg. On arriving there, the astonished Goldberry learned that this philanthropic gentleman had compromised the matter with the District-Attorney by the payment of $300, and that on handing over said sum to his new-found friend, he might go about his business and would be free from all further trouble. This money must, however, be paid on the spot, or otherwise the compromiser must receive $500 the next day! Samuel, not appreciating this kind of generosity, and hesitating to purchase exemption from persecution at such a price, was taken by his captors from one place to another, and finally to the house of a certain notorious character in Tenth-street, where he was forced, by threats of immediate imprisonment, to fork over to Rosenberg all the cash he then happened to have about him—$163—$15 of which, be it remembered, were subsequently given to our shyster policeman, as the reward of his services in that little affair!

Goldberry was now liberated and suffered to depart, but his annoyances were not yet at an end. He was too profitable a victim to be thus easily let off. On the following morning another of the gang, one Rosenbaum, [illegible] to the District-Attorney, get back the money paid to Rosenberg, and put the others in prison! Goldberry demurred to the payment of the $60 beforehand, but would deposit that amount with a third party till it was fairly earned. This offer was accepted, the money deposited, and Goldberry and his new patron started forthwith for the District-Attorney's office. But, as they were proceeding on their way, Rosenbaum suddenly stopped, and advised his client that he had better keep quiet and leave the City, lest, if he remained, he should be rearrested and sent to prison. The terrors of Samuel were now reawakened, and nothing more was necessary to induce him to give up all idea of honoring the District-Attorney with his intended visit. As he was returning home, however, he fortunately encountered a friend, who, on hearing his story, quickly opened his eyes as to the character of the parties into whose hands he had fallen, and the extent of the imposition which had been perpetrated on him. At the suggestion of this friend, Goldberry went immediately before Recorder Smith, and made affidavit to the above effect, in consequence of which warrants were at once issued for the arrest of the conspirators, all of whom, save one, have been nabbed and compelled to find bail in the sum of $2,000, or remain in durance till trial. The Recorder, after hearing the details of this case, pronounced it to be one of the most outrageous on record, and, if the allegations contained in the affidavit be true, we sincerely hope that the perpetrators of this audacious and villainous swindle will meet with the full measure of that punishment which they have so well merited.

Garroting.

Garroting is a great convenience—nothing more convenient can happen to a man under certain circumstances. We do not mean by the term that operation, which is said to be popular in London, namely, throttling a man with one hand, and snatching his gold watch with the other; but that other process, which some of our enterprising cotemporaries create a sensation with every morning. We say it is a great convenience. For instance, John Smith, the broker, has $150 in his pocket to buy his wife a gold brooch with, according to promise. Down town, in the first of the evening, he meets a friend or two, who proposes a game at bluff. He accepts, and is not eminently successful. Before going home why shouldn't he, if he is a wise man, step into a newspaper office, and announce to his friend, the Police Reporter, all the particulars of his being seized, suddenly, when it was scarcely dark, by a couple of ruffians, robbed of his funds, and not a policeman in sight?

A countryman comes to town, with the cash in his pocket, to buy up half a dozen hogsheads of molasses, and a fresh supply of calicoes for his store. His friend, the drummer, takes him out to see the elephant, and when he wakes next morning with a terrible headache on, he finds that the elephant's trunk has picked his pocket of the six hogsheads of molasses and all the calico. The story reads very awkwardly at home, if told in this unadorned way. He consults his friend, the drummer, who straightway has him "garroted" at the Chief's office or in the *Tribune*. He goes home with a fine experience and an untarnished reputation.

We have heard some dismal stories of women "garroted." They felt a "choking" at the throat, but by screaming loudly when the grip relaxed a little, got off without losing their *porte-monnaies*. Policemen can seldom be of such service in these cases as a five-grain pill of assafoetida.

On the night of the great snow-storm—Sunday night last—we found a poor fellow lying at whole length in a snow-bank at the head of Peck-slip. We lifted him out with care and inquired how it happened. He said he had been garroted, and on following it up, we discovered that it was a gang of "whisky skins" that did it. To make it still worse, two policemen stood by and saw the operation without winking.

If we ever should go on a bu'st, and lose our pocket-book, for the wife's sake and the children's sake, we should beg the papers to "garrote" us. We understand that the Total Abstinence Society have appointed an agent to wait upon all garroted parties and give them an opportunity to take the pledge. With this in their pocket, they say a man may defy nine-tenths of the vagabonds who practice the art. A revolver isn't half as terrible to them as the pledge.

Result of Rascally Treatment.

In the fifth biennial report of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Hospital, we find the following melancholy results of the (we believe *unpunished*) villainy of a New-York City emigrant runner:

"A German girl was admitted to the Hospital Dec. 29, 1854. She had been six months in the country. Just after landing in New-York, she had been the victim of an infamous abuse from an emigrant runner, and had lost her reason in consequence. The whole of her residence with us was one continuous effort at self-destruction, put forth with consummate ingenuity, as one method after another was frustrated by the vigilance of her attendants. At length, when reduced by these determined efforts to a stage of extreme exhaustion—having taken no food for many months, save by compulsion—she became helpless and apparently almost motionless. While in an almost exhausted state, a door was left open for an instant by the person in attendance upon her, leading through a short space way into a dining-room, the windows of which had not at that time been secured by the customary iron sash,—with the quickness of thought, she sprang from her bed, and gliding noiselessly through the intervening space, precipitated herself through an open window. The fall, conjointly with her previously exhausted condition, terminated her unhappy life in about eight hours. This took place on the 11th of June, 1855."

Attempted Escape of Convicts from Sing-Sing Prison.

Shortly after dinner at the Prison on Monday last, a convict left the carpet shop of Messrs. Smith & Co., unobserved, and took to the ice on the Hudson River, with a view to escape. But a prompt shot from one of the guards near by, brought him back in double quick time. Under cover of the confusion incident to the affair, six other convicts from the same shop escaped to the ice and made tracks for Rockland Landing, directly across the river. They were soon perceived, and several guards not on duty headed by Mr. Brazenbey, the Agent and Warden, started in pursuit. It being intensely cold and stormy, two or three of the pursuers froze their faces and ears and were obliged to return. Two of the convicts nearly benumbed with the cold, were caught about one mile distant from the Prison. The remaining four succeeded in reaching the opposite shore at Rockland Lake Landing, though nearly exhausted with the fatigue of crossing the river, which at this point is three miles wide. The guards being some distance behind, the convicts at once proceeded to the nearest rum-shop to recruit their wearied limbs with a gentle stimulant. One of their number named Turner, a fellow originally from Boston, and now serving out a fifteen years' term, here found an old acquaintance, who immediately set to work to prepare means for their escape, when he was interrupted by the appearance of the Warden and party, who took the runaways into custody. After being remanded to the Prison, the frost was taken out of their limbs by the effective operation known as the shower-bath. Subsequently their heads were shaved, and they were separately placed in dark cells with a ball and chain attached to their necks.

The Next Scientific Association's Meeting.

The Montreal Local Committee is making ample arrangements for the next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The Committee is a large one, and has subdivided itself as follows: The Conveyance Committee consists of Hon. James Ferrier, Chairman, I. H. Holton, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, J. J. Day, Esq., Ira Gould, Esq., C. J. Coursol, Esq., A. N. Rennie, Esq. These gentlemen are to arrange with the railroad companies, steamers, &c., so as to insure free passage or reduced rates of fare to members and invited guests. A committee of invitation and accommodation secures boarding houses and hotels for guests. It is constituted as follows: Hon. George Moffatt, Chairman; Lieut.-Col. Munro, C. Dunkin, Esq., L. J. A. Papineau, Esq., M. H. Seymour, Esq., Hon. Mr. De Beaujeu, Mr. Principal Dawson, John Rose, Esq., T. S. Hunt, Esq., Dr. Jones. Another Committee, headed by Sir L. Lafontaine, procures a building for the meeting and takes charge of the task of showing up the public institutions. A Committee with B. Kinnear, Esq., Chairman, is to prepare a pamphlet guide to the City, giving a sketch of the institutions and arrange for the Post-Office accommodations of members and guests in attendance. The Finance Committee, headed by H. H. Whitney, Esq., M. P. P., attends to the advertising, raises the funds, takes charge of the public subscription, &c., &c. Sir W. Logan is *ex-officio* a member of all these committees. The savans who go up to Montreal have a very happy time in prospect.

Nicaragua Emigration from the Fillibuster Head-quarters.

A large flag was suspended yesterday over the [illegible] head-quarters in Broadway, displaying in [illegible] the following announcement:

"Free farms and free passage to Nicaragua on the steamer Tennessee leaving the 20th instant."

So it will be seen that the *Tennessee* instead of leaving to-morrow, as advertised, has delayed her departure till next Monday. The reason of this is a wish to await the arrival at this port of the *James Adger*. It is expected that very important intelligence will be brought by that steamer, and also special private dispatches from Gen. Walker to the Nicaragua head-quarters.

Meantime the work of booking immigrants is progressing at a lively rate. Yesterday the number booked for passage in the *Tennessee* had reached one hundred and twenty-three. It is expected that this number will be doubled by Monday afternoon. Most of those already entered are New-Yorkers, with a sprinkling from the rest of creation. All are required to sign the following:

"We, the undersigned, desiring to avail ourselves of the liberal advantages offered by the Government of Nicaragua to actual settlers, and especially in consideration of the donation of a homestead of eighty acres of land, together with a free passage thereto, do hereby severally and collectively engage to proceed to Nicaragua with the intention of establishing ourselves on the farms assigned to us, there to live in obedience to the laws of the State as good citizens."

The above agreement, or whatever it may be called, is a new feature. District-Attorney McKeon may, perhaps, see in it a new dodge. We give him the benefit of its publicity.

Lola Montes.

Lola Montes, since her return from California, is living quietly in this City at No. 13 Stuyvesant-place, where she occupies private apartments in elegant style, and is bringing up her sister—a young lady of 16—to the stage. Lola is said to be quite well-to-do, and designs investing her property in real estate in this City, which she purposes to make her permanent place of residence.

Most of her money was realized by her theatrical tour in California. "Lola Montes in Bavaria," a play written by C. Ware, Jr., and which was originally played at the Broadway Theatre, (N. Y.,) netted her about $23,000 in California.

Lola is about making an arrangement to play in some of the principal inland cities, and after this intends to visit England on a professional trip. This much done, she will nestle in some genteel residence up town, and enjoy delicious cigarettes, and—perhaps write her life, as Branch is doing.

Harlem Railroad Cars Tumbled Down an Embankment.

The Harlem Railroad enjoyed its usual accident yesterday, but this time nobody was seriously hurt.

The Albany mail train, which left the New-York City dépôt at 8 10 o'clock A. M., ran off the track at 114th-street. The train consisted of three passenger cars. The rear car was thrown over the embankment five feet high, detaching the two forward cars from the engine, and throwing them off on the opposite side of the track. The windows were broken, and the ends of the cars considerably smashed.

The accident was caused by a break in one of the rails. The passengers were put into the baggage car and the train proceeded in a few minutes, nobody being damaged except one man who badly hurt a finger.

Spanish Quarters, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is it just for the Government to depreciate the value of Spanish quarters at the rate of 20 per cent. discount and rob the public to that extent? If they choose to call them in and coin them over again, why not pay us the full value of them, and not let us be losers by their transactions, as I for one, have been. U. R. Z.

A writer in the London *Medical Times* says that he has seen the man who has a patent for obtaining aluminum from clay, and who is sanguine that the article, will soon be furnished as cheaply as iron. If so we shall be sailing one of these days in aluminum ships, cooking our dinner in aluminum kettles, having aluminum fronts to our silk stores.

The Triennial Catalogue of the Union Theological Seminary shows the whole number of the Alumni to be 427, of whom 33 have deceased. The New-York City University has contributed 63 of these, Yale 49, and Amherst 46. No other colleges have furnished as many students.

The Pudney and Russell Guard give a grand ball on Monday evening, Feb. 16, the proceeds of which are to be given to the Printers' Free Library. The Printers go in for the thing generally, and it is likely to be what it promises—"grand."

Dr. Prime, who delivers the lecture next week on behalf of the Typographical Society, gives notice, in the *Observer*, that his lecture has no connection with the ball. He has a hand in the lecture, but not a foot in the ball.

Dr. Wm. M. Cornell advises everybody to wear cotton stockings in place of woolen ones, and to have inserted between the soles of his boots a *slip* of bladder or gum elastic to keep his wet from his feet.

In 1851, the tax-bill of this City amounted to less than three millions of dollars. In 1857 it is put down for nearly eight millions: or, to be particular, $7,813,875.

One of the Seventh Ward school officers—a man of active habits and business—delivered lately an original poem by way of farewell to one of his schools.

Don't let your little girls drink out of the teapot. One in Jersey City died on account of attempting it last week.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at 5 o'clock P. M., Alderman Clancy, the President, in the Chair.

Several petitions were received and referred to appropriate Committees.

Alderman Tucker rose to a question of privilege. He found from the record of the proceedings of the Board, that he was placed at the tail of two Committees—one, a Committee on the Almshouse, which, so far as he knew, was not in existence, for he was not aware that the members of it had ever been called together; the other, the Committee on Ordinances. He would not have noticed the fact of his having been placed last on those Committees, had not certain of his constituents (and he claimed to represent as large and intelligent a constituency as any other member of the Board) called his attention to it. He hoped, therefore, that the Board would excuse him from serving on those Committees.

The question was put to the vote, and the Alderman was unanimously excused. Among the resolutions presented was one by Alderman Wilson, of the First Ward, the preamble to which set forth the facts that from the increase of population and business in this City two-thirds of the people have to travel up town every evening, and citizens, women and children, are in daily peril of life and limb from the over-crowded state of the streets; the resolution itself provided that the subject be referred to a special Committee of three, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the probable cost of preparing a set of maps and specifications for the opening of an avenue 100 feet wide, commencing on Fourteenth-street, near Union-square, running in a southerly direction to Eighth-street, to the head of Greene-street, thence down Greene-street to Church-street, thence through Church-street to Fulton-street, and thence opening or cutting through to Trinity-place, and thence cutting through to Battery-place, near Greenwich-street; and that the said Committee report with all convenient dispatch the result of their inquiry and the expediency of the measure.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was presented by the Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, the preamble to which set forth the danger to pedestrians produced by the Harlem Railroad cars turning the corner of Broome-street, from the Bowery, every two or three minutes, without the presence of a person to give warning of their approach, and which provided that the Harlem Railroad Company be directed to station a flag-man at the corner of the Bowery and Broome-street, for the purpose of warning pedestrians, and those persons driving vehicles, of the nigh approach of the railroad-cars, as they turn the corner of said Bowery and Broome-street.

The resolution was adopted.

Aldermen Wilson, Harris, and Tucker were appointed a Committee to carry out the resolution.

Alderman Corwin was appointed in place of Alderman Tucker on the Almshouse Committee, and Alderman Blunt was appointed to his place on the Committee on Ordinances.

The report adopted by the Board of Councilmen, in reference to the Tax Levy, was, after considerable discussion, referred to the Committee on Finance, and made the special order for Monday night.

A resolution, providing that the *Staats Zeitung* be empowered to publish the Corporation advertisements, was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

The report of the Special Committee in favor of a non-concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in the resolution to extend the time for the payment of the assessments on Central Park property, and recommending an application to the Legislature for a law to meet the exigencies of the case, was adopted.

After some other business of a secondary importance had been disposed of, the Board adjourned till Monday evening, at 5 o'clock.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at 4 P. M.—the Mayor in the Chair. The only [illegible] transacted was the adoption of a report [illegible] Samuel E. [illegible] the sum of [illegible] for surveying and mapping in the Nineteenth Ward.

Subsequently the Mayor presented a list of the Standing Committees for the year, which he afterwards withdrew in consequence of Supervisor Jackson's declining to serve on the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The Mayor, however, stated that he would revise the list and announce it at a future meeting of the Board.

An adjournment was then moved and carried until Thursday next at the usual hour.

Coroner's Inquest.

The name of the negro who died so suddenly Wednesday evening on board the brigantine *Golden Lead*, which had just arrived from New-Orleans, was Nicholas Jackson, a runner for a sailors' boarding-house. He was a native of New-Jersey, and 25 years of age. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body yesterday at the First Ward Station-house. The medical examination showed that deceased came to his death by a "dislocation of the atlas," the jury so found and censured the parties who removed the body from the vessel to the Station-house, "such proceeding being in violation of statute law."

Steamboat Columbus Sunk.

The steamboat *Columbus*, which was cut through by the ice last Winter, and has lately been repaired, while lying alongside of the dock, near Quarantine, Staten Island, Wednesday night burst one of her feed-pipes, filled with water and sunk.

New-York, and Thirty Miles Around, by Dinsmore & Co., is a valuable pocket companion, compiled by T. Townsrow, Esq., and is to be revised monthly. It arranges alphabetically the names of all places within thirty miles reach, and tells just how to get to them, either personally, by express, or by letter, giving the times that railroads start, steamboats leave, mails close, &c., &c. It is a capital thing. When Summer comes sensible people will avail themselves of its information to take their families out frequently into the country and let them breathe pure suburban air.

Nothing has yet been heard of Erastus L. De Forest, a Western merchant, who has been missing since his arrival in this City on the 14th inst., on his way to Havana. On the day of his arrival he drew a large sum of money from the American Exchange Bank. His baggage still remains at the Metropolitan Hotel, and his friends fear that he has been murdered.

Three Episcopal churches—St. Mark's, New-York, and St. Anne's and Christ churches, Brooklyn—have agreed to contribute, unitedly, the sum of $15,000 for the endowment of a professorship in the theological department of Kenyon College, Ohio.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Friday, Jan. 23.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1084, 1044, 1362, 2792, 950, 1096, 1097, 1123, 3, 1169, 1279. *Part II.*—Nos. 128, 298, 188, 134, 416, 426, 432, 446, 452, 456, 462, 464, 1172, 1174, 476, 482, 484, 486, 494, 498, 500, 506, 514, 516, 520, 522, 524, 532 to 538, 542, 546, 550, 552, 16, 556, 562 to 570, 132, 48, 26, 152, 184, 178.

Superior Court—*Special Term.*—*Class I.*—No. 44. *Class II.*—Nos. 167, 71, 128, 75, 249, 59, 243, 56, 57, 51, 188, 164, 209, 250.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 32 to 38 inclusive, 45, 12, 15. *Part II.*—Nos. 22, 29, 39 to 44 inclusive, 46, 48.

Superior Court—Nos. 455, 257, 275, 3, 688, 19, 636, 669, 679, 228, 702 to 710, 712, 713, 722, 730, 732, 733, 735, 736, 737, 739, 740, 741, 742, 744 to 750, 525, 626, 641, 289.

United States District Court.—Nos. 50, 56, 58, 70 to 78 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Trust vs. *Trust.*—This is the title of a divorce suit. The plaintiff, Mr. Trust, is said to be slightly insane, and his personal appearance fully justifies this allegation. There are two children, one a boy of fourteen, and the other somewhat younger. These children prefer the care of the mother, to that of a very excitable father. The father, however, thought that they were detained by force, and therefore got out a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the children were yesterday produced. On the hearing the father interrupted the Court so frequently that he was put out of the room. On the eldest boy being questioned he stated that he should prefer to remain with his mother. The Court, therefore, ordered a reference as to whether the mother was a proper person to have the care of the children, and in the mean time she should keep them with her.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

People ex rel. Dunham vs. *Postley.*—Restored to calendar and set down for to-morrow.

Pannes vs. *Gres.*—Demurrer overruled with costs, with liberty to defendant to answer in twenty days.

Pendleton vs. *Hill.*—Demurrer overruled, &c.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Brooklyn White Lead Company vs. *Masury.*—Defendant was discharged from attachment.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—*Second Part.*

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

McMullen vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This is an action brought against the City for the deterioration in value of property, in consequence of the dock at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street being used as a dock for shipping the City offal to Barren Island. The contract for the removal of the refuse matter was made by the City, and this pier was designated as the shipping-pier. The plaintiff owned buildings in the neighborhood, and by reason of the intolerable stench coming from the dock, it was impossible to rent the houses; so therefore sues the City for damages.

The defence is that the depreciation in the value of the property was not from the offal on the dock, but from the low, damp nature of the ground and the presence of various houses of bad repute. The case is still on.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

H. C. W. Deverin vs. *Sophia M. Deverin.*—Divorce granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

The spell of cold weather, yesterday, did not affect this Court, which was as well prepared for work as on the warmest day since Judge Russell sat at the gate of justice.

Judge Russell was on the bench. The Assistant District-Attorney was at his post. Mr. Vandervoort was ready for action. The Judge, accosting the District-Attorney, said: "Are you ready, Mr. District-Attorney?" Mr. Sedgwick, replying in the affirmative, the proceedings of the Court commenced.

Elizabeth Werder was placed at the bar, charged with firing a pistol at her husband, on Aug. 18, 1856, the contents of which pistol wounded him seriously in the head, shoulder, neck, &c. Mrs. Werder was living apart from her husband, and sent to him demanding $1,000. He did not respond with the money, and she shot him. She was convicted of assault only, and judgment was suspended.

John McCarty pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Henry Smith. Sentence reserved.

William Faust, a coadjutor of Lewis Ahrens, convicted last term, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in the second degree, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Faust was a German, McCarty was an Irishman. Faust went to prison. McCarty didn't. Judge Russell administers justice.

FROM KANSAS.

Arrest of Topeka Members—The Law in the Case—Governor Geary—Emigration.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Westport, (Mo.) Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.

Several letters have been received here from Tecumseh and Lecompton, containing a statement that a portion of the Topeka Legislature were arrested. They met this day week, Monday, the 5th, according to appointment. Governor Robinson and Lieutenant Governor Roberts were not present; and it is said they were denounced by the faithful as traitors to the cause of the Abolitionists.

It is understood that the members were arrested on information lodged by Ex-Sheriff S. J. Jones, who has resigned his office. The law authorizing their arrest is as follows:

Sec. 28. If any person shall take upon himself any office or public trust in this Territory, and exercise any power to do any act appertaining to such office or trust, without a lawful appointment or deputation, he shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail, not exceeding one year. [An act concerning crimes and punishments, Kansas Statutes, pages 281-2, chapter 52.]

A great many think that Gov. Geary had this done, and that it was his duty to disperse the Legislature. He had nothing to do with their arrest, nor had he power, under the circumstances, to disperse that bogus body. The assuming of office, in a time of peace, is a crime of which the Governor can take no more cognizance, officially, than of an act of burglary or murder. In time of war, he might issue a proclamation forbidding such an assembly; and in case of disobedience, assume to disperse such a body; but in time of peace, when no proclamation was issued, he had no power, express or implied, to do it.

Dr. J. T. Barton having resigned his seat as representative from Johnson County, Mr. P. Randall, of Gum Spring, was elected last Saturday.

Letters from the South represent that a large immigration from that region will set in early in the Spring. Steamboats and commission merchants may be getting ready. We have no news from the Legislature, which met yesterday at Lecompton. I shall keep you posted. H. C. P.

Rev. Dr. Bellow's Letter to the Disunion Convention.

Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this City, wrote a long letter to the Disunion Convention at Worcester, in which he counseled the Abolitionists as follows:

The Free States are, by the spirit and letter of the Constitution, by vast superiority in population, by representative rights and legislative powers, the legitimate controllers both of the foreign and domestic policy of the country. Mistake, apathy, folly, fear in the use of this right and duty, have placed us in this balance, in which Slavery and Freedom, slave soil and free-soil, slaveholders and freemen, seem in a perfect equipoise of rights and powers, until the turning of the scale has unhappily come to be regarded as a matter of accident and uncertainty, of nice manoeuvre, or of bargain and compromise.

To meet this state of things within my own limited sphere of influence and responsibility, I maintained in the last campaign, and in my own pulpit in the sermon to which you refer, the duty of resisting the extension of Slavery at the risk of the Union; and to embolden those who regarded this consequence as probable, I gave some reasons for thinking disunion, if forced upon us by the withdrawal of the South, a more supportable calamity to the North than those who were trying to frighten Free-soilers from their Republicanism had represented it. But I was very far from expressing a desire for disunion, or from advocating separation, which I have never thought practicable, probable, or expedient. It was as a threat from the South that I braved disunion; not as a proposition from the North that I espoused it.

What I desire now and always to maintain is this: That our conscientious opposition to the extension of Slavery is not to be abated or colored by fears for the Union; and that so far as it depends on the North, we are to stop its extension, let the consequences to the Union—to the North or the South—be what they will. This ground I believe to be the safe ground—the Christian, humane, patriotic, constitutional, unsectional, Union-saving ground. I take it as a lover of the North, and a lover of the South; as a believer in the future of the United States. I take it as a hater of Slavery, an undying foe to its extension, and laborer for its overthrow and extinction in the speediest manner and time consistent with our whole duty as American citizens. * * * * *

But the specific object of this communication, is the consideration, from a statesman's view, of what is to be gained or lost by disunion—considered as a moral, social and economical remedy for the national disease—Slavery. Not overlooking the value of the protest against Slavery, which such a step, taken on moral grounds, would afford, I must still think the proposition of separation between the Free and Slave States a direct flying in the face of Divine Providence.

Meanwhile, the rights and duties given to the North by the Constitution are a part of God's mighty Providence in the development of our future. We can resist and control the extension of Slavery, and this is our great, our immediate, our plain and our sole duty. Doing that, we do all we know and all we can. Less than that is imbecility, disloyalty and eternal disgrace.

With these sentiments I cannot join your Convention, for I profess none of the articles of faith upon which your call is founded. But as a friend of free debate, and a respecter of conscientious convictions, however unpopular or unwise, I wish you unlimited liberty of discussion, and anticipate no harm from your conferences to the Republic.

With the highest personal respect,

Yours truly, HENRY W. BELLOWS.

Rev. Mr. Higginson, of the Worcester Convention.

A "National Asylum for Decayed Printers" is recommended by papers in Western New-York,—the conductors of which appear to feel keenly the necessity of such an institution.

AGRICULTURAL.

Uses of Salt on the Farm.

A practical farmer of twenty years' experience informs us that it has been his plan for many years to use salt with the turnips which he feeds to his milch cows, and that by it he is enabled to have the best of butter in Winter without the least disagreeable taste.

His method is to cut his turnips in the root cutter at least twelve hours before he intends to feed them. They are then thoroughly salted and allowed to stand until fed out. In this way and by never milking the cows immediately after feeding, he is never troubled with any taste either in the milk or butter. We have tried a similar plan, and have fed out a large crop of turnips to milch cows with great advantage, at a time when turnips were selling at a price which would have hardly paid for their transportation to market.

Salt has been used as a manure with frequent beneficial results, though not always. Some theoretical chemists suppose it supplies direct mineral food to plants from its own elements, while others attribute its good effects to the fact that it unites with and retains ammoniacal products from the air and from decaying organic materials in the soil itself. Others, still, consider it particularly useful as a retainer of moisture, which it attracts from the air in large quantities, even in the dryest weather.

If applied freely, it is inimical to worms and bugs, and is said to kill weeds, but for this latter purpose it is far too expensive. It may even be doubted whether it can be used in sufficient quantities to destroy weeds without endangering useful crops. It can be applied either as a top-dressing, sown broadcast, or in small quantities in the hill. When used as a top-dressing, four to six or more bushels to the acre may be sown.

Salt is said to be useful for potatoes, especially in the middle and Southern States, where they are seldom raised of as good quality or in as large quantities as in Nova Scotia and the extreme Northern States.

As a food for stock its value is well known, and also as a medicament, in which quality it appears adapted to all kinds of farm stock.

Steaming and Cooking Food.

Some years ago our attention was called to this subject, and we were induced to make several practical experiments with the different roots and grains, both for the economical use of our own products, which were to be fed to horses, cattle and hogs, and as a matter of general interest.

After pursuing the steaming process with some of the stock, and feeding the others in part with whole grain, and in part with ground feed, we came to the conclusion that steaming was the most economical method; and that by it about twenty per cent. was saved; while by having the grain ground and not cooked, the gain was only about ten per cent. It cost more to take the grain to mill than the whole expense of cooking, including the interest on the steaming apparatus.

We thus found that little was gained by having the grain ground, without we could arrange to do it on the farm, and with very little expense, as the miller's toll amounted to one tenth, (being all the gain that was estimated,) and besides it had to be carted about five miles. Some difference was found between grain and roots. The advantage from cooking roots appeared to be much less than with grain. In fact, the difference between roots finely cut, and those steamed, was hardly appreciable; so little being gained, that it was not thought that the extra expense attending cooking would pay.

Horse-Shoeing.

At this season of the year, when the ground is frozen hard, it is important to have horses properly shod. Traveling over the solid ground wrenches their feet, and the shoes require to be properly put on. Too little importance is attached to this matter at all times, and particularly in Winter.

Not one smith out of ten knows the right way to shoe a horse, and those who do often slight the job. It would be better if the anatomy of the horse's foot were well understood, not only by the shoer, but by the owner. Most men are aware that a horse's foot is arranged with a series of springs, which enables it to withstand the sudden concussion of a solid substance. How often we see horses with defective fore feet, caused by improper shoeing, such as putting on shoes that are too short, or by paring off the hoof too much or too little. The latter point is worthy of particular attention. The foot should be thoroughly pared, and all that can be taken out of the old nails carefully removed, or filed down even with the surface of the hoof. The bottom of the foot must be pared perfectly even and flat before the shoe is attached, and care should be taken that it bears evenly on all parts, and that it be as long as the foot.

Frozen Roots.

Inquiries are often made whether frozen roots can be used so that they will produce no injurious effect on man or beast? and also, if their disagreeable taste can be prevented? A practical feeder informs us that he has found that all taste caused by frost can be eradicated from potatoes which have been but slightly injured, by peeling and allowing them to remain in cold salt water a few hours before cooking, and then boiling them with as much salt in the water as can be used without rendering them disagreeable.

When cooked for stock, saltpetre or common salt put in with the roots while boiling will prevent their having any injurious effects. It has been suggested that lime-water was useful in removing the bad taste and ill results of frost in roots. We have never used it, but should think it worthy of trial, and would like to hear of its action in this particular.

Bitter Cream.

It is generally known that cream becomes "bitter" from standing too long on the milk. This is often the case, but is not unfrequently becomes so when only allowed to remain 24 hours. The best preventive is to place the milk on the stove in a pan as soon as it is strained, and let it almost boil. This will not prevent the cream from rising. Milk thus partially scalded will keep much longer than otherwise. When the whole milk is to be used without skimming, it is always preferable to scald it when first received from the milkman. The only exception to this plan, is when the milk will not bear heating without curdling—a circumstance not unfrequent, as those who buy city milk can abundantly testify.

Another Cheap Paint.

A correspondent, who noticed our receipt for a cheap paint last week, gives us the following simple method of making a mixture, which he recommends as both fire and water proof, besides being very durable. Dissolve potash in water, and mix the liquid with fine clay till it is as thick as molasses; then apply with a paint brush.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $7 81¼; Pots, $7 68¾@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy. The public sale of Rio, previously announced for this day, has been put off to next Tuesday, the 27th inst. A limited business transpired to-day, at our quotations: Java, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12½c.; Rio, 9½c.@11¼c.; St. Domingo, 10¼c.; and Bahia, 9¾c.@10c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in good request, and is held with increasing confidence. Middling Uplands are now worth 13c.; do. Gulfs, 13¼c.@13¾c.; and other kinds proportionate prices, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is poorly supplied with State and Western Flour, while the demand is good, and prices still favor factors. Sales transpired of about 6,250 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 40@$6 50
Straight State	6 50@ 6 60
Favorite and Extra State	6 60@ 7 00
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	6 55@ 6 85
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 65@ 6 85
Fancy Michigan	6 55@ 6 75
Extra Michigan	6 75@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 80@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 85@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	7 00@ 7 90
Extra Genesee	7 20@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 60@ 9 00

Canadian is more sought after at full prices. Superfine to extra is worth from $6 60@$7 60 ℔ bbl.; 1,650 bbls. found buyers within the range. Southern is in good demand at rising rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,700 bbls., low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7@$8 10 and $8 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, and is steady at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in pretty good demand at old rates; at $3 12½@$3 25 for Jersey, $3 68¾@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons.

GRAIN—Wheat, accessible to operators, is much needed at firmer rates. The sales reported since our last comprise about 8,800 bushels, including prime to very choice Western red at $1 60@$1 68¾ ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted at 90c.@95c. for ordinary to choice, ℔ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, and are worth 50c.@55c. for Ohio and Lake; 50c.@51c. for State; 46c.@48c. for Jersey; and 41c.@45c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is in pretty fair request, and is quoted at $1 26@$1 33 for very inferior to choice, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 35@$1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is sparingly sought after at old rates. There were sales reported to-day of only small lots, at 71c.@72c. for unsound; and 73c.@75c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 170 bales River at $1 for shipment, and $1 12½ for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet firm, at from 7c.@10c. ℔ lb. Old rule dull and nominal, at 5c.@6c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Inactive at former rates.

LEAD—Sells slowly at unchanged prices.

LIME—Rockland rules scarce and quiet at 90c. for Common, and $1 20 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The supply and demand continue limited at unchanged figures. New-Orleans, 60c.; Porto Rico, 57½c.@62½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 48c.@52c.; and new-crop Clayed Cuba, 35c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are essentially unchanged.

OILS—Are generally in limited request at about previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is heavy and languid,—with sales reported since our last of about 425 bbls., in lots, at $19 81¼@$19 87½ for old Mess; $20 87½ for new do.; $17 87½@$18 for new Prime, and $17 50 for old Prime ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats remain in moderate supply and lively demand, at 10c.@10½c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm, with a small amount offering, at from 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping. The transactions since our last reach about 400 bbls. and tcs., mostly Prime, at 12¾c.@13¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is in good demand, at very full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 700 bbls., at $9 25@$10 12½ for new Prime; $10 50@$12 50 for Country Mess; $10 50@$12 50 for repacked do.; $15 for new Chicago Mess, and $15 50 for extra do. do., ℔ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $19@$21 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request and is worth 16c.@25c. for Ohio, 20c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate supply and request, at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales were made to-day of about 150 tcs., common to choice, at $3 50@$4 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in reduced supply, and are stiffly held, but the current movements are limited, impeded by the difficulty of delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots of Cuba, &c., mainly at from 9¾c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There have been 3,000 lbs. prime purchased at 11¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of only about 280 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 28c.@28½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were moderately active and steady. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d.@5-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; and Beef, 4s. 6d. ℔ tc.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; and Heavy Goods, 25s.@30s. ℔ ton. *For other ports, proportionate rates.*

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$165.000.—STOCK AT AUCTION.—FOR account of whom it may concern.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction at his regular semi-weekly sale of Stocks and Bonds, on THURSDAY, Jan. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange, 8,250 shares of the New-York, Pennsylvania and Lackawana Coal Company; shares $20 each. This Company is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. Their lands (685 acres in all) are situated in Luzerne County, Penn.; being in the centre of the noted Lackawanna Coal Field. They are about a square mile in extent, and midway between the great coal centers of Carbondale, Scranton, and Jessup. These lands are easy of access, besides the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroads, already running through the property, the Lackawanna and Lanesboro Railroad, (recently chartered and to connect with the Erie Railroad, and the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad,) will pass over this property, so that coal can be taken direct from the mines to the interior of New-York State. They are also in ready connection (by plank-road) with all the valley towns from Wilkesbarre to Carbondale, and from New-York distant but eight hours. The Lackawanna River, running half a mile through the property, affords an abundant water power for all mining and manufacturing purposes, and a sawmill is already in full operation on the lands of the Company. The property of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company immediately adjoins. That Company not long since obtained permission to investigate that portion of the property contiguous to their own; and they discovered a ten foot vein but 22 feet from the surface to the bottom of the vein.

The lands are fertile and a considerable portion in an arable condition, and being situated near the centre of the great Lackawanna coal fields, every part is richly underlaid with thick and dense veins of the purest quality of anthracite coal, as per report of Prof. Roberts, who gives a calculation of 21,218,000 tons underneath the land, a part of which is above water-level. Wood abounds in this property, the principal species being hemlock and beech, with a few pine. Mr. E. Jones, the Mining Engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., whose certificate is in my possession, has made a careful examination of these lands, and furnishes satisfactory evidence of the existence of coal, which opinion is concurred in by Mr. James Clarkson, a well-known Engineer of that Company. The town of Archbald, with a mining population of over 1,800 is already partly located on this land, and a great portion is now salable for town lots. The capital stock is $200,000, divided into shares of $20 each, fully paid up and subject to no assessments. The Stockholders are not personally liable for the debts of the Corporation.

The title is beyond dispute, and this Company gives promise of great profits in the future.

The terms of sale are as follows: Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

REFEREE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BEACH, WASHINGTON, CORTLANDT, GREENWICH, AND 23D-STREETS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, viz:

ON BEACH-ST.—The House and Lot known as No. 9 Beach-st., being on the N. side of the street corner of St. John's alley; size of lot 18.9x70. The House and Lot known as No. 15 Beach-st., on the N. side. The lot beginning 40 ft. W. of St. John's alley, and being in size 20x80. The House and Lot adjoining the above, and known as No. 17 Beach-st.; size of lot 20 ft. front and rear by 68.11 and 69.1 in depth.

ON WASHINGTON-ST.—The House and Lot on the E. side of Washington-st., known as No. 151 between Liberty and Cedar-sts. Lot in size 18.3 front and about 45 ft. deep.

ON CORTLANDT-ST.—The House and Lot S. side Cortlandt-st., and known as No. 73; size of lot 22.6x58 ft.

ON GREENWICH-ST.—The House and Lot E. side Greenwich-st., between Hammersley and Clarkson sts., and known as No. 597; size of lot 24x104 ft.

ON 23D-ST.—The valuable Lot on the S. side of 23d-st., 300 ft. E. of 7th-av., being in size 25x98.9. The street has a width of 100 feet.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Lot known as No. 4341, in the plan of Greenwood Cemetery, containing 300 superficial feet.

PEW IN ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL ON VARICK-ST.—The Pew No. 139, in the South aisle of the Chapel, with the fixtures belonging thereto.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

By order of CHAS. EDWARDS, Referee.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR & CO.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, elegant cabinet furniture, eight rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, French plate mirrors, choice oil-paintings, several royal Wilton carpets, French China ware, &c. Cabinet furniture consists of a rich collection of desirable articles in the line, such as are rarely offered at auction, viz.: Several solid rosewood parlor suites covered with rich brocatel, plush and hair-cloth, chamber furniture, sets to match, consisting of rosewood bureaus, washstands and commodes; bedsteads, mahogany and walnut do.; several enameled chamber suites, in great variety of styles, plain and marble-tops; rich wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, easy and rocking chairs, tête-a-têtes, plain and box sofas, Turkish easy chairs, mahogany and rosewood parlor chairs, office desks, pure hair mattresses, paillasses, pillows, bolsters, &c. Also, 100 choice oil-paintings, engravings, silver-plated tea sets, engraved glassware, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, 8 superior toned rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes of excellent tone and finish, all of which are fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale. The whole for positive sale, to pay advances. Good can be packed on the premises for shipping. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED Property, in fee, on Madison and Monroe sts., in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the Estate of HOWARD FURMAN, deceased.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following desirable property:

ON MONROE STREET.—The two-story brick house and lot of ground No. 29 Monroe-st.; lot 25 feet front and rear, 88 feet 11 inches on one side and 88 feet on the other.

Also, the two-story brick house and lot of ground, adjoining the above, and known as No. 27 Monroe-st.; lot 25 feet 7 inches by 40 feet.

Also, the two three-story brick houses and plot of ground in the rear of the above, having a front of 4 feet 5 inches on the street, 50 feet rear, and 100 feet 10 inches in depth.

MADISON-STREET.—The two three-story brick houses and lots of ground Nos. 106 and 108 Madison-st., lots each 25 by half the block.

For maps, terms, and further particulars, inquire of WM. H. FURMAN, Executor. AUGUSTUS WETMORE, No. 73 Water-st. Or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE OF BROADWAY AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREET PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Catharine Cosine, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:

BROADWAY.—Five lots, commencing on the southeast corner of Broadway and 56th-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Also, 6 lots on the south side of 56th-st., in rear of the above.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

PETER A. HEGEMAN, CORNELIUS WESTERFIELD, } Executors.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS—ELEGANT HOUSE HOLD furniture at No. 34 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10½ o'clock, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, consisting of one suite of rosewood parlor furniture in green brocatelle, made by PHELPS & KINGSMAN; elegant rosewood piano-forte, 6¾ octave, with pearl keys, made by BENNETT & Co., New-York, cost $600; suite of green cottage furniture, rosewood marble-top centre-tables, black walnut side-tables; hair and straw mattresses, blankets, spreads, gilt-frame looking-glasses, elegant gas chandeliers and brackets, black walnut bookcase, rockers, &c. Also S. P. glass and China ware, and a variety of kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS, AT STORE NO. 66 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, new and second-hand furniture, comprising elegant suites of parlor furniture, in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables, rosewood do., lounges and lounge bedsteads, oak corner stands, bookcases, mahogany chairs in hair cloth, mahogany sofas in do., rockers, hair mattresses, straw do., oil paintings, silver-plated, glass and China ware; 1 elegant rosewood piano-forte, and a variety of kitchen utensils, &c. Also, 20 gallons of brandy.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE, STOCK OF HARDWARE.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP—sale of hardware, &c., by order of the Assignee, at No. 9 Gold-st. will be continued and closed THIS DAY. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired, and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $100, $125, $150, at No. 385 Broadway.

A warranted, $450, rosewood, carved, 7-octave Piano, for $300. A warranted, $550, rosewood, serp., 7-octave Piano, for $350.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A FINE-TONED AND BEAUTIFUL PIANO for $165 which cost $300. This is unquestionably a bargain. Apply to Mrs. GROVES, No. 19 St. Mark's-place, between 2d and 3d avs.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. J. M. PELTON.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY INFORMATION can be obtained at the United States and B. N. American School Agency, No. 128 Nassau-st., room No. 8, next to the Nassau Bank. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. Teachers wishing engagements are invited to apply to HATTON & WELLS.

$112 A YEAR IS CHARGED FOR BOARD and Tuition at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. Next term opens April 17. Male and female. For catalogues, address C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison Park. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 26 Wall-st. REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY ASSESSED FOR CENTRAL PARK.—The owners of property assessed for Central Park are hereby notified that said assessments can be paid at this office until February 26, 1857, inclusive with 7 per cent. interest from 5th of February, 1856, the date of the confirmation of the assessment by the Supreme Court. After that date the assessment list will be returned to the Bureau of Arrears, when interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the date of confirmation, Feb. 5, 1856. The property assessed is embraced in the following boundaries: on the East one half way between 2d and 3d avs.; on the West, one half way between 10th and 11th avs.; on the North, one half way between 116th and 117th sts.; also, from eastern side of 5th-av., to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to one half way between 119th and 120th sts.; on the South one half way between 41st and 42d sts. Also, on the east side of 5th-av., to western side of 8th-av., inclusive, to half way between 33d and 34th sts. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR, Collector of Assessments. No. 2 basement of City Hall, Office of Collector of Assessments. JANUARY 10, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 William st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. and open on the 6th February. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R.R. Co., Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Transfer Books at this office will be closed on the 25th day of January instant, preparatory to the payment of the February dividend, and reopened on the 2d day of February next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroads.) The Coupons for interest, maturing on the 1st of February next, on the First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that day at the office of E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

$100.000.—CALIFORNIA STATE 7 per cent. Bonds, or San Francisco 10 per cents wanted in exchange for staple American and Foreign hardware in original packages, or unincumbered real estate, situated in New-York or Brooklyn, at prices that will be satisfactory. Address Box No. 1,206 Post-Office.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAURICE STRAKOSCH respectfully requests the Stockholders to call or send to the office of the Executive Committee, No. 47 Wall-st., and exchange their Tickets on or before MONDAY, Jan. 26, on and after which date, the old tickets will positively not be admitted.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.—The Coupons of Loan Certificates due Feb. 1, 1857, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co., No. 25 William-st. SAM'L HAMILTON, Treasurer.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company due in 1875, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

ASHUELOT RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS—Will consult their interest by communicating their address and the amount of their bonds severally to the undersigned. JOHN HENRY ELLIOT, Trustee. KEENE, N. H., Jan. 7, 1857.

STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS services to his friends for the purchase and sale of Stocks on commission. CHARLES R. MARVIN, No. 37 William-st., second story.

BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.—ADvances made upon vessels at sea, or in port, and upon Bank, Railway, Fire and Life Insurance Stocks. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

CORNING & CO., NO. 63 WALL-STREET—Bank-bills on London for sale in sums to suit.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 127 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19. Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1857.—The MERCHANTS AND FARMERS' BANK (Ithaca) has this day filed in this Office a notice of the appointment of the MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Albany Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the Act entitled "An Act to amend the several Acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, JAN. 19, 1857.—The BANK OF COMMERCE of Putnam County, (Carmel,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of KELLEY, TOWNSEND & CO. as such agents, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of the Irving Bank of the City of New-York, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February, 1857. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL BANK.—JAN. 19, 1857.—THE annual election for seventeen Directors and three Inspectors of the succeeding election will be held at the Banking room No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 6 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Coster,	J. M. Metley,
Henry Morgan,	John Garcia.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 4 Wall-st.

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1857	872,828 31
Amount of Liabilities Jan. 1, 1857	42,460 98

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

LOSSES EQUITABLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

DIRECTORS:

Charles J. Martin,	A. F. Willmarth,	Wm. G. Lambert,
George C. Collins,	Dan'd M. Barney,	Lucius Hopkins,
Thomas Messenger,	Wm. H. Mellen,	Chas. B. Hach,
B. Watson Bull,	L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Lucien D. Coman,
Homer Morgan,	Levi P. Stone,	James Humphrey,
George Pearce,	Ward A. Work,	James Low,
I. H. Frothingham,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Cephas H. Norton,
George D. Morgan,	Theo. McNamee,	Richard Bigelow,
Oliver E. Wood,	Amos R. Eno,	Alfred S. Barnes,
George Bliss,	Roe Lockwood,	John G. Nelson,
Lyman Cooke,	Levi P. Morton,	Curtis Noble,
J. B. Hutchinson,	Stephen Paul,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
H. Gilbert Ely,	Amos T. Dwight,	H'y A. Hurlbut,
Jesse Hoyt,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	John R. Ford,
Sidney Mason,	Geo. T. Stedman.	

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on demand. CHARLES J. MARTIN, President. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President. J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1857.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 39 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Bronson,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. R. Eno,	Don A. Cushman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Willis,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. K. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah S. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 8, 1857.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company that a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 7th inst., payable on the 15th day of February next, at this office, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on the 31st of January instant.

A stock dividend was also declared, from the surplus earnings of the road, of ten per cent., payable at the same time and place, in convertible certificates, to be issued by the Secretary. The certificates so issued will be convertible into the capital stock of the Company at the pleasure of the holder, when presented at this office in sums of one hundred dollars, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such conversion.

Holders who desire their dividends remitted will please so direct. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 6, 1857.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. FROM the net earnings of this Company to the 30th of November, 1856, has this day been declared, to be paid to the Stockholders of the Main Line, standing on the books of the Company on the 15th of January inst., payment to be made in the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of January, 1870, with interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent., on the 1st of January and July of each year, in the City of New-York. The bonds will be ready for delivery on the 16th of February. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., No. 37 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual cash dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the road for the six months ending the 31st of December last, on all stock entitled to dividend, payable as follows: On stock registered in New-York on the 2d day of February next at this office, and on stock registered in Milwaukee on the 10th day of February next, at the Secretary's office in that city. The transfer books in this City will be closed from and after the 26th day of January inst., and remain closed till the 3d day of February next. JOHN J. HILL, Register.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1857.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND.—AN ELECTION of Directors of this Company will be held at the Offices at the Dépôt on TUESDAY, the third day of February next, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. A dividend of 5 per cent out of the earnings of the road for the current 6 months has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Treasurer, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Esq., Cashier, at the People's Bank, on the second day of February next. The transfer book will be closed from the 21st instant to that day. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst., to the 2d of February. JANUARY 15, 1857. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO. continues to issue policies on goods, wares, merchandise, stores, dwellings, &c., on liberal terms. Offices corner 3d-av. and 9th-st., and No. 61 Wall-st.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for 6 months, ending Dec. 31, payable on and after the 21st inst. to the stockholders who were such at the closing of the books on the 31st of December last. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of seven per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to Stockholders on and after the 26th January inst., at the office of the Company, foot of 29th-st., East River. By order of the Board, ALEXANDER MASTERTON, President. GEORGE HORNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of FEBRUARY next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. till 2d February. By order. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1856.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared, payable at the office of the Company, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., on and after 2d January next, until which time the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board, W. F. UNDERHILL, Sec'y.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. OFFICE No. 6 BROAD-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1857. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on and after the 5th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE FARM AND MILL property in the town of Damascus, Wayne Co., Pa., within a mile of the New-York and Erie Railroad. The property consists of about 500 acres of land, the greater part of it covered with a heavy growth of hemlock, the bark of which can be sold within ¼ of a mile of the place. There is upon it a grist mill, two saw mills, a store, a coach maker's shop, smith shop, with trip-hammer worked by water-power, five dwelling houses, including manor house, barns, &c., &c. The power is supplied by two never-failing streams of water, and can be increased if desirable. It is also well calculated for a tannery, and to an energetic man would be invaluable. It will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for City property. By order of the heirs of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased. Inquire of Major THOMPSON, No. 26 Wooster-st., New-York, or of Rev. THOMAS MACK, Damascus.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,500 ACRES OF farming and timber lands; also a farm of 200 acres, with new dwellings and numerous outbuildings, in Virginia, 16 miles from Washington City, 5 miles from Alexandria and Hampshire Railroad, and 3 miles from the Cumberland Canal. Will be sold very low, or exchanged for good productive property. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 12TH-st., next to corner of Avenue C, 100 feet front, 103 feet deep. Brick buildings thereon, formerly occupied as bolt factory, and suitable for any manufacturing business. There is an engine with boilers ready set in the building, also for sale. Apply to H. OOTHOUT, No. 8 Cliff-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—NO. 44 JANE-ST., THREE-STORY brick house, 23 feet front by 50 feet deep, including a two-story extension, with all modern improvements, gas and Croton water throughout, in perfect order; easy of access by Eighth-avenue Railroad. Terms very reasonable. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 390, 390½ and 392 Broome-st. Also, No. 181 Mulberry st., making 50 feet 6 inches on Broome-st., and 116 feet on Mulberry-st. $25,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 167 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

FOR SALE.—TENTH-AVENUE AND FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—A plot of ground 100 feet square, on the southeast corner of 41st-st. and 10th-av., suitable for a large manufactory. $5,600 on mortgage, at 6 per cent.; balance in good stocks or bonds. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE, BOTH first-class. The house is brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements—situated in 35th st., a little west of 5th-av. Apply to S. S. HINMAN, No. 3 Broad-st., up stairs.

NASSAU-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The buildings and lots, Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., 51½ feet front, 104 feet deep, or would be leased. Apply at the office of the Cannel Coal Company, 51 William-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS—FOR SALE—A PLOT of ground, 100x200, handsomely located on the Northwest corner of 8th avenue and 62d st. Apply to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

STORE AND OFFICE TO LET.—Will be finished by Feb. 1, being an addition to the brown stone building, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts., suitable for an insurance office or bankers. Apply at No. 13 Beekman-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 53 MAIDEN-LANE, 125 feet deep, with an L of 45 feet in rear. Apply to BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane.

STORE NO. 122 CANAL-STREET, OPPOsite West Broadway, for lease, and fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises, immediately.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE OR PURCHASE—A superior house, in good situation, between 25th and 32d sts. and 4th and 5th avs. Prefer one with stable attached and the house furnished in part. Would be desirable tenants. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED—FROM APRIL or May, in a good neighborhood, with good yard, not lower than the line of 8th-st., nor higher than 16th-st., between the 6th and 9th avs. Unexceptionable references given. Address BOOKS, at this office.

WANTED—FROM 1st MAY NEXT, A THREE-story brick dwelling; location preferred above Bleecker-st. Address C. L., Box No. 2,524 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A furnished house in the country, in a pleasant and healthy location, and within one hour of the City. Apply to WM. OOTHOUT, Cliff, corner John-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A WELL furnished house, in a desirable location, wanted by a small family. Possession will be required about the 1st of April. Address, with particulars, Box No. 104 Post-Office.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THIS MEDICINE in curing Diseases of the Skin, such as Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Itch, Scald Head, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., is without a parallel in the annals of medicine. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA is recommended to be used to throw out the unhealthy humors from the system, when by applying the Salt Rheum Remedy externally, reliance may be placed upon a speedy and permanent cure. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEware of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob Dr. HUNTER of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. Remember that Dr. Hunter's Red Drop can only be had genuine at the old Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st.; all others are base and wicked counterfeits of this wonderful remedy, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 516 Broadway, pupil of Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT of this City, and RICORD of Paris, who is the first living surgeon in diseases, &c., of the sexual system, may be confidentially consulted for the cure of this important class of diseases, which includes all nervous, seminal, and kindred complaints. Dr. H. tenders to the afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, "no mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. Consultations in English or French.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—OLD DOCtor WATKINSON challenges the world to produce a medicine that has cured more persons of Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c., &c., than his celebrated Pulmonacia; it never fails if used according to directions, for Bronchial affections of the throat, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, loss of appetite; also for worms, its equal cannot be found. Dépôt No. 448 Broadway, New-York. Price $1 per bottle. Druggists and country merchants supplied on favorable terms.

CAMPHORATED STRENGTHENING PLASTER.—Cured Judge Birdsall of a most painful Neuralgic Rheumatism that had confined him to the house for six weeks; other remedies failed. The plasters gave him relief so that he went to his office the next day. For lameness of all kinds and diseased lungs. For sale by Druggists generally. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor, No. 308 Hudson-st., New York.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhœa, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing, corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway; Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEAM-POWER—IN LARGE ROOMS, WELL lighted, suitable for jewelers, or other similar business, No. 447 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Apply on the premises, to WM. GALE & SON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 446 Water-st. Rooms on 2d and 3d floors, well lighted and spacious. Apply on the premises.

FLOORS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at E. HIDDEN'S Foundry, corner avenue C and 12th-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are: The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE. The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK. The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accomodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK:	FROM LIVERPOOL:
Saturday, Jan. 3 1857	Wednesday, Jan. 7 1857
Saturday, Jan. 17 1857	Wednesday, Jan. 21 1857
Saturday, Jan. 31 1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4 1857
Saturday, Feb. 14 1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18 1857
Saturday, March 14 1857	Wednesday, March 4 1857
Saturday, April 11 1857	Wednesday, April 1 1857
Saturday, May 9 1857	Wednesday, April 29 1857
Saturday, May 23 1857	Wednesday, May 27 1857
Saturday, June 6 1857	Wednesday, June 10 1857
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July 22 1857

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard, red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York ...... Wednesday, Jan. 21.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, Jan. 28.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wedn'day, Feb. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ANTWERP VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The new iron screw steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POUGIN, Commander, will depart positively for the above ports, carrying the United States Mail for Southampton and Bremen intended for the steamer HERMANN, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 M., from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

In First Cabin	$75
In Second Cabin	50
In Third Cabin	30

No freight taken after Thursday, Jan. 22, and no bills of lading signed, or parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters intended for the usual Bremen and Southampton Mail must pass through the Post Office. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for Cabin and Steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

NEW-YORK ...... Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW ...... Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage; First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—STEAMSHIP EMEU, E. MOODIE, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, the 24th inst. Passage money, for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $80, including provisions and steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN Francisco Steamship Line, via San Juan del Norte and Panama Railroad. Prices greatly reduced. Steerage passage $75. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, (1,800 tons burthen,) Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail for Aspinwall, via San Juan de Nicaragua, on MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Fifty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, (Including Isthmus Transit.)

First Cabin ...... $175 Second Cabin $125
Steerage 75

For freight or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FURNITURE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Consisting of first-quality feather-beds, good plain bedsteads, straw-mattresses, counterpanes, quilts, comforters, woolen blankets, sheets, pillow-cases, washstand, bed and dining-room crockery, knives and forks, table and tea spoons, 3 dining-room and 3 marble-top tables, bed and dining and bar room chairs, bedroom looking-glass, carpets, and hall oil-cloths, one sofa, bar, dining-room and parlor stoves, one cooking range with copper boiler, ice boxes, gas fixtures and chandeliers, water-cooler, and 14 cut-glass decanters, one large bar looking-glass and pitcher, bar pump and pipe, bar counter, &c. The above articles are to be seen at the Farmers' Hotel, which is to be closed on the 1st of February. Location No. 247 Washington-st.

GREAT BARGAIN AND CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—Thirty acres timber lands, with saw and turning mill, fine stream of 25-horse power, small steam engine, 2 mills, 3 small dwelling houses, stables, wagon-house, &c., all in good order and ready for business. Has been used for turning umbrella handles and other small wood work. It is also a capital location for a tannery; situated at Damascus, Wayne Co., Penn., 2½ miles from Cochecton Dépôt, on Erie Railroad. Also, 418 acres, heavily timbered lands, 18 miles from Wilksbarre, the County seat of Luzerne, 6 miles from the Susquehanna, 6 miles from Northern Pennsylvania Railroad. These are some of the finest timber lands in Pennsylvania, and will be sold at a sacrifice. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$1.000.—THE ADVERTISER HAVING this sum, wishes an active person to join him with an equal amount in purchasing and exhibiting one of the best and most exciting Panoramas ever brought before the public. An immense profit is sure. Particulars given at WHEELER & CO.'S, No. 334 Broadway, office No. 14.

TO LET.—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. B. FLAGLER.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CLOTHING STOCK.—Together with fixtures and good will of business, in a first-rate location, handsomely fitted up within the last year, at a bargain. Apply to P. F. RANDOLPH, No. 30 Park-place.

MILK ROUND FOR SALE.—HORSE, WAGon, cans, &c., complete. Also the dairies belonging, if wanted. Price, $250. Address MILK, office of this paper.

GROCERIES.

USE THE BEST. JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.

The purest article in use. For making biscuit and cake beautifully light, it excels the best baking soda. Sold at all the groceries in pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound packages, with the name of JAMES PYLE thereon, without which none is genuine. Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

Land Warrants wanted by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT W. P. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—Of 12-horse power, now to be seen in use at JACKSON & CO.'S Iron Works, Nos. 55 to 65 Goerck-st., near Delancey-st. Object for selling in consequence of being too small.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, or Western Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—Commencing Monday, Jan. 19, 1857.—Two daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams and other stations.

4 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY:

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome, or 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT, AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland 3:20, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:20 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 8:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 5 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 5:20 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $12 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11.15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:20 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15 and 10:45 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, Boston.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r, and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN Indiana Railroad is now open between Detroit and Adrian, and trains are run connecting at Adrian with express trains to Chicago and Toledo, and at Detroit with trains on the Great Western, Detroit and Milwaukee, and Michigan Central Railroads. For further information, apply to JOHN F. PORTER, Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. M. M. SMITH, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUDSON COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—NICHOLAS PFIFFER, Executor of PETER PFIFFER, deceased.—Surrogate's order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 10th day of December, A. D. 1856.—On application of the above-named executor, it is ordered that said executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Newark *Daily Advertiser* and New-York *Daily Times*, for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice been given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be for ever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executor. By order. E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate. d13-law2mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL E. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, stone-cutter, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 258 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 27, 1856. EDWARD CROMMELIN, ABRAHAM McBRIDE, } Executors. JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix. n28-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 137 Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856. OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed. s26-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENS BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. 316 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 9, 1856. HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator, MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix. o10-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. 379 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856. MARY CLINTON, Administratrix. au22-law6mF MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856. BARTOLOME BLANCO, SALVADOR CHAPPELL, } Executors. W°c8-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CHURCH, late of the town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of T. T. & C. W. CHURCH, at Fort Hamilton, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1857. MARIA CHURCH, Administratrix. ja23-law6mF

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

I HAVE TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP Mr. J. T. McGUIRE, of the City of New-York. After this date the business will be conducted under the firm of RIDLEY & McGUIRE. EDWD. RIDLEY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1857. No. 311 Grand-st.

MR. J. T. HILTMAN IS ADMITTED TO an interest in the American branch of our business from this date. NOVELLI & CO. MANCHESTER, Jan. 1, 1857.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON, IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE, No. 279 WASHINGTON-ST., BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND WARREN.

Offer at lowest market prices, REFINED AND COMMON ENGLISH IRON; Fall River, Peru, and Stitt's Horse-shoe Iron; Hoops, Rods, Bands, and Scroll Iron; Ovals, Half Ovals, and Half Rounds, Spring Toe Cork, and Cast Steel, &c., &c., &c.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL CASE OF ABORTION — ARREST OF THE ABORTIONIST — CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

Coroner Perry concluded yesterday an inquest, begun the previous day, upon the body of Mrs. Harriet Lawson, a widow lady, aged 40 years, who died on Tuesday evening at No. 140 First-avenue, under circumstances deemed necessary for investigation. The evidence offered, proved clearly that the deceased had come to her death from puerperal peritonitis, the result of an abortion.

Among the witnesses examined was one Ann Armitage, residing at No. 269 South Fourth-street, Williamsburg. This woman swore that she was introduced to the deceased in the latter part of December last, by a Mr. Cromwell, residing at No. 30 First-avenue. Cromwell introduced her by a name other than her own, saying that "her daughter was married to a worthless fellow, and had got into a trouble of which she wished to get rid," and inquired of her (Armitage) what was good to take under such circumstances. The woman, Armitage, (we don't know whether she is Miss or Mrs.,) said that was a strange question, but she nevertheless perfectly understood Cromwell's language, for she immediately answered, "I have been told that bitter aloes are good in such cases."

So bitter aloes, it seems, were taken by the unfortunate woman, but without the desired effect. The woman Armitage, who from the first had suspected that it was the mother and not the daughter who was in trouble, soon became intimate with Mrs. Lawson, and counseled with her almost every day. But as no "improvement" was visible, it was determined that the patient should visit Madame Restell. The Madame was accordingly called upon, "but," says the witness, "although she knew Mrs. Lawson, she refused to touch her for less than between $200 or $300." This was a price Mrs. Lawson felt unable to pay. Seeing an advertisement of a Madame Maxwell, she went, accompanied by Armitage, to visit that lady, who "agreed to take her in hand for $25." Mrs. Lawson, not having this amount with her, left, promising to call again, but she never did so. Soon afterwards, says the witness Armitage, "I mentioned Mrs. Lawson's case to Ann Dalton, and Mr. Elijah Hunt, the wig maker, at No. 115 Bowery, when Hunt said, 'Bring her to me; I will relieve her for $25.'"

Mrs. Lawson next visited the Bowery wig-maker, who performed an operation upon her, for which he received $25. Of this amount $5, as per previous agreement, was paid to Armitage for her services in getting the customer. The operation was performed in a room in rear of Hunt's store. Ann Armitage was present. When it had been performed the patient inquired, "will I be sick abed so as to have the doctor?" Hunt replied, "I think not; but if you are so much the better, for he will doctor you for inflammation of the bowels." The patient went to her home, and remained there a few days in unchanged health, taking such drugs and medicines as were prescribed for her by the wig-maker. Armitage, too, paid her friendly visits, and reported her condition to Hunt, at his store. Hunt was sanguine of the success of his operation,—for he remarked: "I have operated many a time, and never lost a case yet,—but this woman is the hardest case I have met yet. She will see, however, that I am no humbug."

At length, about a week after the performance of the operation, Mrs. Lawson was taken with labor pains, and became so unwell that a physician was called in to visit her on Friday last. He did not at first understand her position, and the sick woman grew worse. Soon suspecting the true state of the case, he learned of his patient that she had been operated upon and delivered of a child, of which one John Merseran, a man of property residing in Cannon-street, was the father.

Mrs. Lawson grew gradually worse, and finally died on Tuesday evening.

This is the history of the case, in brief, as detailed at the Coroner's investigation.

When the evidence had all been heard, the jury, after an address from the Coroner, who recapitulated the evidence, retired, and soon after returned and reported their

VERDICT:

"That Harriet Lawson, the deceased, came to her death by puerperal peritonitis, the result of an abortion produced by *Elijah Hunt by the use of instruments and medicines*."

Hunt was thereupon arrested and sent to the Tombs, where he will remain for future action in the case.

The women Dalton and Armitage were committed as witnesses, and the men Cromwell and Merseran will also be detained as witnesses.

COUNTERFEITING UNITED STATES COIN—ACTION BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.

The man giving his name Seraphine Petergen, who was arrested on Wednesday night for making and uttering spurious United States silver coin, was yesterday brought up before United States Commissioner White.

The accused occupied a room in Eighteenth-street, between avenue A and First-avenue. From his dress and singular habits and care to always have his door locked when he was inside, and doubly locked when he was absent, he became an object, it seems, of considerable suspicion among the others living in the house. A woman (of course it was a woman) succeeded in getting a peep into his apartment, and discovered him sitting before a table with a quantity of what seemed to be silver coin upon it. The woman communicated what she had seen to a Mr. N. Brierhoof, who occupied part of the house, and Mr. Brierhoof related it to Captain Wines, of the Eighteenth Ward police, who detailed two of his men to watch the movements of the suspected party. On the second night of the watching the man came out and passed into the butcher shop of Mr. Edward Meehan, nearly opposite, and shortly appeared, bearing away a piece of meat. The officers then stepped into the shop and asked Mr. Mehan the kind of money paid him for the meat just sold, when it was ascertained that the money received was a counterfeit twenty-five cent piece. The officers directly proceeded after the man and arrested him within a few yards of his house. They searched his room and found two trunks, one containing some clothing, and the other a lot of counterfeit coin, some bottles of chemicals, dies, moulds, stamps, and other counterfeiting utensils, with also one of Thompson's Coin Reporters. A quantity of bogus coin was also found stowed away in different parts of his bed. The total amount of the bogus coin found in the room, was 51 Spanish dollars, 23 half dollars, and 40 Spanish quarter-dollar pieces.

The prisoner is recognized as being an old offender, having once been (about five years since) sentenced to three years' imprisonment, by Judge Betts, for counterfeiting. He is between 40 and 50 years of age, stoutly built, with a bald head, and very grave looking. He has in fact more the appearance of a German professor than a counterfeiter.

He is a native of Germany, we believe. His three years' incarceration at Sing-Sing had not, it seems, any good effect upon him.

CHARGES OF ARSON.

Terence Quinn was taken in custody yesterday, charged with setting fire to his premises, No. 253 Worth-street, on Wednesday night. Justice Connolly locked him up for examination.

Policeman Gurry, while going his rounds on Wednesday evening observed smoke issuing from the rear of the dwelling-house of a German named Deighan, corner of Fourth and Perry-streets, and on entering found the premises on fire. A fire had been kindled in a bed between two mattresses. The officer says that Deighan was present, apparently unconcerned, and refused to assist in extinguishing the flames; but on the contrary tried to prevent the officer from putting out the fire. Deighan was arrested on suspicion of arson.

The Weather—A Horrible Nuisance.

Last night was decidedly the coldest of the season—the thermometer indicating zero, but the sharp, strong wind knocking the weather down some ten degrees below that point even.

It was too cold for rowdies on Broadway to do their usual howling from the omnibus sleighs, and so our central thoroughfare was tolerably quiet. But only tolerably so; the nuisance of rude abandoned women yelling out their obscenities was not entirely abated even by the weather. Why do not the police arrest those whose oaths and ribaldry shock all decent ears? They disgrace the City beyond measure. Has not the Mayor heard them? Don't the Captains of Wards know of it?

Last night a sleigh-omnibus driver in Broadway had an abandoned woman on each side of him on his high seat, all three of them roaring out a drunken song, when a lady's voice was suddenly heard from the body of the sleigh—making the driver strangely still. The voice, in no very gentle tones, rebuked Jehu for his indecency, and confessed itself that of the drunken Jehu's abused wife. The wretched cyprians fled at the next corner; Jehu was sobered;—but the wife, mounting to the high seat, announced her intention to stay by until he went home,—bound that her man should go home sober and in good company one night in the year, at least.

Mail Arrivals.

The following is an official statement of the principal mails arriving at the City yesterday up to 11 o'clock P. M.:

	When due.	When received
South Mail	5 A. M.	10:50 A. M.
Second South Mail	12 M.	1:55 P. M.
New-Haven Mail	11 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
North *via* H. R. R. R.	11 A. M.	2:35 P. M.
Second North H. R. R. R.	3 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Erie R. R. Mail	11 A. M.	5:20 P. M.

We have received no mails south of Philadelphia since Sunday night 12 o'clock. T. CLARK.

Railroads Opening.

On Wednesday, all the railroads leading out of the City were opened ready for the trains to commence running regularly, excepting the Harlem and the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The tracks of the two latter railroads were put in running order yesterday. The blockade to railroad travel to and from the City is thus terminated on all the railroads. The Long Island Railroad remains blockaded beyond Jamaica.

Geographical Society.

Prof. H. D. Rogers, of Boston, who was to have delivered an address last evening, before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, did not arrive. The audience, happily, however, was not large.

Col. Gilpin filled his place by an extemporaneous review of the great mountain ranges, and passes, and basins of this Continent, exhibiting much familiarity with his subject. The South Pass of the Rocky Mountain he pointed out as the natural and only outlet for the Pacific Railroad; nature has provided the Euxine, the Bosphorus and Straits of Gibraltar as the natural gates for the commerce of Europe to pass to the Atlantic. A similar Pass, but requiring artificial means to perfect, existed for the passage of the commerce of our own Continent through the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains.

The Society passed a vote of thanks for the address, and requested a copy for the archives of the Society.

Kansas.

A meeting of the National Kansas Committee was advertised to be held at the Astor House yesterday, but the snow-embargo prevented. The advertisement was signed by H. B. Hurd, of Chicago, Secretary, but Mr. Hurd himself did not arrive. We understand that the Committee adjourned—lacking a quorum—to 10 o'clock to-day, at the Astor.

Run Away—A Fast Drive.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a team of six horses broke away from a Twenty-third-street omnibus sleigh in the vicinity of Madison-square and dashed down Broadway at a fearful rate. When approaching Union-square the two rear horses fell, just as the leaders were preparing to leap into another sleigh full of passengers, and the whole six were brought to a sudden stop. It was singular that the frightened beasts did no serious injury, for they passed several public and private sleighs on their way up.

In the River.

John Daley fell into the East River, on Tuesday, from off the slip at the foot of Houston-street. Some men connected with the ferry at that place took him out and conveyed him to the District Police station, where he was medically attended, and afterwards sent in a restored state to his residence, No. 187 Avenue C.

[Advertisement.]

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

A Superlative Tonic, Diuretic, Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.

This medical diet drink, manufactured solely by the proprietor, at his distillery in Schiedam, in Holland, expressly for medicinal purposes. It is the pure tincture of juniper, distilled from the best barley that can be selected in Europe at any cost. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus it becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent in its cordial and medicinal properties to any alcoholic stimulant now in use in the world.

It has been submitted to all the first chemists and physicians in the United States, who indorse it over their own signatures as one of the great essentials of the *materia medica*. It is now prescribed with great success in gravel, gout, rheumatism, obstructions of the bladder and kidneys, dyspepsia, whether acute or chronic, in general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, inadequate assimilation of food, and exhausted energy, are acknowledged by the whole *medical faculty*, and attested in their highest written authorities. Put up in quart and pint bottles, enveloped *in yellow paper*, with the proprietor's name on the bottle, cork and label. For sale by all the respectable druggists and country merchants.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
New-York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of this superior medicinal beverage into the United States in 1848, a number of the liquor-mixers of New-York have put up a mixed and poisonous gin, which they call Schnapps, London Cordial Gin, and various other names, with forged medical certificates, certifying to the purity of their article. The public should be on their guard against such imposters. Read the following extract from the New-York press:

From the New-York Mercury.

FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS OF SUPERIOR COMMODITIES.

Among the many dishonesties of trade which the moral sense of the community is called upon to suppress, we would particularly notice a most pernicious and infamous practice adopted by unscrupulous dealers of imitating and counterfeiting the exterior appearance and precautionary labors of popular drugs, medicaments, and other articles of personal consumption, and thus, by seizing upon the well acquired reputation of an enterprising trader, palming off most destructive and worthless compounds to the sore detriment not only of the consumer, but to the character of the man who has expended thousands of dollars in bringing the genuine article into esteem and demand. These petty larceny thieves are the pest of all honorable dealers and traders, and the trade is as much highway robbery as the violent appropriation of their neighbor's purse; in fact, they are beneath the burglar and highwayman in dignity—for these latter felons exhibit a bravery or recklessness of character in nowise distinguishing the mercantile assassin who stabs in the dark. And ought they not to be rewarded with a punishment commensurate with the cowardice of their crime? We were led to these remarks by accidentally observing a spurious counterfeit of Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps. The labels were imitated perfectly, with the slight addition of a few letters to plead technical avoidance of the law against counterfeiting; the bottles were very similar, and everything carefully prepared to impose upon a careless purchaser. Now, is not the man who perpetrated this fraud a felon—a robber? Assuredly he is, for, as Mr. Wolfe has expended large sums to bring his genuine imported schnapps into popular demand, that demand may be justly considered a part of his capital in trade, and a fellow stealing a part of his reputation is as much of a thief as if he had stolen a barrel of his schnapps in bulk. And *to this* crime he adds a further one of defrauding the community by giving them a ruinous article for the money they intended to expend for a commodity in which they had confidence. And, further, every man who participates indirectly in the fraud, by selling spurious articles, is as much of an offender as the principal who planned the imposition. The remedy of Mr. Wolfe should lie in his holding all concerned up to the contempt of the community thus swindled by their operations, and unconsciously imposed upon by their noxious composition. We trust that Mr. Wolfe will obtain names, not only of the concoctors of these counterfeits, but of every man offering them for sale, and then publish them to the world; for his own reputation and the health of the community demand that all parties should be nailed to the pillory of popular execration.

[Advertisement.]

"Woodland Cream"—A pomade for beautifying the hair, highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright, glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being freshly shampooed. Price only 50 cents. None genuine unless signed Fetridge & Co., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." *For sale at all druggists.*

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—The Spanish ladies are *connoisseurs* in perfumery, and throughout South and Central America, Cuba, and Mexico, this is preferred by them to every other floral extract. In the United States it is displacing the Farina Cologne and the Paris essences. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all *druggists*, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—Let the Sick Give Heed.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes, but however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GIVE UP THE GHOST.

"Never give up the ship," nor yet the ghost, if you can help it. While there is life there is hope. People do not die of consumption now, as they used to. Scrofula is easily cured by proper means. You need not suffer long with rheumatism unless you wish it. A stroke of palsy can be readily gotten over. Liver complaints, as well as all heart diseases, yield to the proper medicine. But remember that the only positive cure for these terrible disorders is Iodine. Dr. Henry Anders' Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water, sold at $1 a bottle, by Anders & Fosdick, No. 3 Second-avenue and No. 362 Broadway, and C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway; A. Hulse, No. 48 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and all the druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The magnificent pantomime of "Planche, or the Lively Fairies," and the beautiful drama of "Wissahickon, or the Heroes of 1776," are both to be performed at this prosperous Theatre to-night with the drama of "Norah Creina." Make early application for places.

LONG ISLAND.

Annual Report of the Brooklyn Health Officer.

During the year 1856 there were 3,762 deaths—a decrease of 150 as compared with 1855.

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

	Males.	Fem's.	Adults.	minors.	nat'v's.	foreign's.	Tot'l.
January	155	148	103	200	233	70	303
February	146	147	87	206	230	63	293
March	151	153	104	200	239	65	304
April	145	134	95	184	216	63	279
May	135	128	106	157	196	67	263
June	122	117	91	148	170	69	239
July	212	168	104	276	309	71	380
August	235	227	140	322	367	95	462
September	196	202	145	253	300	98	398
October	149	147	98	198	213	83	296
November	126	124	109	141	175	75	250
December	154	141	114	181	218	77	295
Total	1,926	1,836	1,296	2,466	2,866	896	3,762

AGES.

1 year and under	1329	40 years to 50	180
1 year to 2	486	50 years to 60	147
2 years to 5	374	60 years to 70	134
5 years to 10	145	70 years to 80	94
10 years to 20	168	80 years to 90	34
20 years to 30	392	90 years to 100	3
30 years to 40	315		
Total			3,762

BIRTH PLACES.

Azores, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Italy, Malta, San Domingo, Spain, Switzerland—1 each. Atlantic Ocean, Austria, China, Poland, Prussia—2 each. Sweden, 3; Portugal, 4; West Indies, 4; Holland, 6; France, 7; British Colonies, 10; Scotland, 31; Germany, 59; England, 137; Ireland, 615; United States, 2,866.

Of the deaths, 373 were from causes other than diseases, viz.:

Burned	15	Drowned	31
Casualties	43	Exposure	1
Killed	5	Malformed	13
Stillborn	200	Premature Birth	59
Suicide	6		

Leaving the whole number of deaths by disease 3,389.

Estimating the population of the city at 200,000, the ratio of deaths is one to 59, a result highly favorable to the healthy condition of the city.

Disease.		Disease.	
Abscess	6	Gravel	1
Abscess, Liver	3	Heart Disease	46
Abscess, Lumbar	3	Spinal Disease	4
Abscess, Lungs	2	Hemorrhage	3
Abscess, Stomach	1	Hemorrhage Bowels	2
Apoplexy	38	Hemorrhage Lungs	8
Asphyxia	10	Hemorrhage Stomach	3
Aneurism	1	Hemorrhage Uteri	8
Asthma	7	Hernia	1
Bronchitis	16	Whooping Cough	37
Burned	15	Hysteria	1
Chorea	2	Influenza	4
Colic, Bilious	2	Inflammation	5
Chicken Pox	1	Inflammation, bladder	1
Concussion of Brain	2	Inflammation, bowels	81
Consumption	443	Inflammation, brain	48
Convulsions	252	Inflammation, heart	11
Convulsions Puerperal	7	Inflammation, kidneys	15
Croup	116	Inflammation, liver	17
Congestion	5	Inflammation, lungs	160
Congestion Brain	113	Inflammation, stomach	14
Congestion Lungs	105	Inflammation, uteri	3
Constipation	5	Inflammation, throat	6
Cyanisa	6	Ileus	3
Cancer	8	Insanity	1
Cancer, Breast	4	Intemperance	6
Cancer, Bowels	2	Ischuria	2
Cancer, Recti	1	Jaundice	3
Cancer, Stomach	2	Killed	5
Cancer, Uteri	6	Marasmus	225
Carbuncle	2	Malformed	13
Catarrh Senile	2	Measles	8
Casualties	43	Miscarriage	1
Cholera Infantum	199	Old Age	72
Cholera Morbus	10	Palsy	30
Debility	95	Premature Birth	59
Delirium Tremens	12	Parturition	8
Diabetes	1	Porrigo	2
Diarrhœa	6	Purpura Hemol	5
Dropsy	44	Rheumatism	4
Dropsy, head	196	Rupture Bladder	1
Dropsy, heart	10	Rupture Uteri	1
Dropsy, ovari	3	Scrofula	28
Drowned	31	Soft Brain	6
Dysentery	77	Still-born	200
Dyspepsia	1	Small Pox	27
Epilepsy	4	Spine	8
Erysipelas	29	Suicide	6
Exposure	1	Stroke Lightning	1
Fever	8	Stroke Sun	2
Fever, bilious	34	Tetanus	2
Fever, congestive	14	Teething	26
Fever, congestive bilio's	12	Trismas nas	6
Fever, typhoid bilious	6	Tumor Ovar	1
Fever, remittent	1	Ulcer Bowels	4
Fever, yellow	29	Ulcer Stomach	2
Fever, Puerperal	38	Ulcer Throat	3
Fever, Scarlet	241	Ulcer Uteri	1
Fever, Typhus & Typh'd	70	Unknown	11
Gangrene	9		

Who wouldn't like to be a Clergyman on New-Year's day? The people of Newton, Long Island, dropped in upon their Pastor, Rev. T. C. Strong, and left him *six hundred dollars*, cash in hand, last New-Year's.

The second lecture in the East Brooklyn course was delivered, on Wednesday night, before a large audience, by Dr. Frank Tuthill. Subject—"A Lost Sense."

Standing Committees of the Brooklyn Common Council, 1857.

At a special meeting of this body, held Wednesday evening, the following Committees were filled by the President. The Committees are the same as last year, with the addition of a Committee on "Tenant Law:"

On Laws and Applications to the Legislature—Preston, Fowler, Ralphs, Clark, Pierson.
On Opening Streets, Avenues and Parks—Wilson, Walsh, Russell, Fithian, Hudson.
On Grading and Paving Streets and Avenues—Van Brunt, Preston, Cashaw, Jenkins, O'Neil.
On Finance—Fowler, Jenkins, Kalbfleish, Schols, Palmer.
On Assessments—Schols, Lowber, Fowler, Walsh, Del Vecchio.
On Public Sewers, Culverts and Grades—Dorlon, Snyder, Walsh, Smith, Bannon.
On Railroads—Kalbfleisch, Bliss, Russell, O'Neil, Pierson.
On Public Lands and Buildings—Suydam, Jenkins, Woglom, Clark, McNamee.
On Fire Department, W. D.—Vail, Schols, Fowler, McMahon, Hudson.
On Fire Department, E. D.—Kalbfleisch, Snyder, Suydam, Wilson, Smith.
On Stages.—Snyder, Vail, Hudson, Bliss, Del Vecchio.
On Police.—Cashaw, Del Vecchio, Walsh, McMahon, Dougherty.
On Water.—Lowber, Woglom, Preston, Van Brunt, Clark.
On Printing.—Spader, Clark, Snyder, Collahan, McNamee.
On Wells and Pumps.—Preston, Dorlon, Spader, Bannon, Fithian.
On Supplies and Expenses of Departments.—Russell, Dorlon, Woglom, Marrin, Pierson.
On Lamps and Gas.—Woglom, Shaw, Walter, Lowber, Palmer.
On Ferry and Water Rights.—Bliss, Fowler, Kalbfleisch, Marrin, Fithian.
On Schools, Arts and Sciences.—Jenkins, Ralphs, Vail, Del Vecchio, Preston.
On Public Health.—Walsh, Preston, Fithian, Schols, Clark.
On Public Cisterns.—Walter, Spader, Bogart, Lowber, Smith.
On Markets.—Cashaw, Walter, Snyder, O'Neil, Bogart.
On Truant Law.—Clark, Van Brunt, Ralphs, Jenkins, Hudson.

Spanish Coin.

Business people generally in Brooklyn *refuse* to take the Spanish coin unless at the reduced rate, and this has caused considerable trouble, particularly in the railroad cars. Several "scenes" were prevented yesterday by interference of the Police upon conductors attempting to remove passengers for refusing to *pass the condemned coin at less* than its real value, and refusing to pay fare with any other.

Facetious.

Alderman Kalbfleisch, in the Brooklyn Common Council on Wednesday, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our Representatives in the State Legislature be requested to defer action on any or all bills that are now, or may come before them, relating to the local interests of the City of Brooklyn, until the same shall have been examined and assented to by this Common Council.

Attempted Robbery.

As Mr. Josiah St. Clair, of Jersey City, was passing along Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening last, two ruffians came up behind him, and while one held *his arms*, the other tied a handkerchief over his mouth. Though taken by surprise, he did not lose his presence of mind, and giving the one holding the handkerchief a kick in the stomach, left him but one to contend with. This one, after a few raps from a brawny fist, was glad enough to escape, when Mr. St. Clair pursued his way without further molestation.

Dangerous Sport.

A party of boys attacked a boy named Miles Reden on Furman-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening, pelting him with ice and snowballs. Reden, not relishing this kind of sport, drew a pistol loaded with shot and discharged it at his assailants, slightly wounding one of them. He was gallantly conducted to the Third District Station by a policeman, where he was committed to answer by Justice Blackley.

Supposed Suicide.

A carpenter named James Johnson died at the Fifth District Station-house, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. He was found in the street the night previous by Officers McGrath and Whalen, then laboring under the effects of the poison, and all efforts to relieve him proved unsuccessful.

Not Quite So Harmonious.

We stated a few days since that the Brooklyn Democratic City and County Committees in Kings County intended to fuse into one Union organization. It seems this arrangement is all on one side. The County Committee met Wednesday evening and repudiated the elections ordered for last evening. The end is not yet.

An Ex-Policeman Sues the City.

Officer Reynolds, of the Sixth Ward, Brooklyn, one of the recent victims of Mayor Powell's guillotine, yesterday commenced a suit against the city to recover his salary from the time he was decapitated up to the present. He has reported himself regularly for duty, and this will be a test case for the whole of the deposed.

Kings County Hospital.

During the past week 49 patients were admitted into this institution; discharged, 25; born, 3; died, 5; viz: John Wapper, Germany, 22 years of age. Ann McDonald, Ireland, 60; Catharine Conlin, Ireland, 38; Mary Martin, colored, United States, 29; Wm. Finn, Ireland, 45. Total remaining 523.

The Henry Clay Case.

This tedious case will come on again for trial in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, next Tuesday.

Circuit Court Calendar (Brooklyn) for This Day.—Nos. 22, 26, 28, 31, 34, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50.

The Murder in New-Utrecht.

Layman, the murderer of Cornelius Canon, in New-Utrecht, a few Sundays ago, will be tried week after next in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MARRIED.

Sedgwick—Isaacs.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. Knox, Stephen J. Sedgwick to Janet, youngest daughter of I. A. Isaacs.

Eames—Capen.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Mr. Edward Everett Eames to Miss Mary E. Capen, eldest daughter of Henry T. Capen, Esq., all of this City.
Portland papers please copy.

Garnett—Nelson.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Major Robert S. Garnett, U. S. A., to Marianna Easton, only daughter of George S. Nelson, of this City.

Jacobs—Rand.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Mr. Luther M. Jacobs to Miss Sarah E. Rand, all of this City.

Roberts—Berry.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by Rev. Samuel Cook, William Roberts, Jr., of New-York, to Lissie, daughter of the late John W. Berry, of Paterson, N. J.

De Forest—Goodyear.—On Thursday, Jan. 1, at St. John's Church, Penge, near London, Eng., Mr. Charles De Forest, son of Wm. C. De Forest, Esq., of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss Ellen M. Goodyear, daughter of Chas. Goodyear, Esq., formerly of the same city.

DIED.

Hobart.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, William Henry Hobart, M. D., in the 53d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Trinity Church, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Lindsay.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, of consumption, John Lindsay, aged 38 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) from the residence of Thomas Macfarlan, No. 178 10th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

Ferris.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, of scarlet fever, Reed, youngest son of Reed and Mary Ferris, aged 8 years and 10 months.
The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, corner of 22d-st. and 8th-av.

Brinkerhoff.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at the residence of his son, No. 199 Hammond-st., George Brinkerhoff, aged 91 years, 2 months and 11 days.
The funeral services will take place at Hackensack, N. J., where his remains will be taken for interment, this (Friday) morning, at 7½ o'clock.

Mintrorn.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, at 1½ o'clock P. M., of a contagious disease, R. W. K. Mintrorn, Professor of Music, aged 38 years.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 294 Hudson-st., without further invitation.

Cobb.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, Nathaniel R. Cobb, Jr., son of N. R. and Charlotte E. Cobb.
The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, from Mrs. Kirtland's, No. 141 8th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to without further invitation.

Sanzay.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, of hydrocephalus, John, only son of Joseph P. and Agnes Sanzay, aged 11 months and 19 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 31 5th-st. this day, (Friday,) Jan. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Maw.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, of congestion of the lungs, Castleton Nathaniel, youngest son of Robert J. Maw, aged 5 years, 6 months and 14 days.
His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery from his father's residence, No. 84 West 13th-st., on Saturday next, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Crawford.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 22, of congestion of the lungs, William Edgar, infant son of James F. and Harriet P. Crawford.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, in 51st st., near 3d-av., on Sunday, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Phillips.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, Adeline L. Phillips, daughter of Dr. G. N. Phillips, deceased, of Orange Co., N. Y.
The friends of the family, and of her brother-in-law, James J. Craig, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from his residence, No. 84 West 23d-st., on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Judson.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, James Judson, aged 47 years.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Baker, No. 130 10th-st., on Friday next, 23d inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Hatfield.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 22, Joshua Hatfield, in the 75th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 190 Atlantic-st., on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Bolton.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 21, of scarlet fever, William Henry, the beloved son of Wm. H. and Frances K. Bolton, aged 6 years and 1 month.
"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

Wade.—At Walton, Delaware Co., on Tuesday, Jan. 20, Louisa Beebe, infant daughter of Emma J. and Chas. B. Wade.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Jan. 22.

$11,000	Mis. State 6s.s10	85½	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.b10	33½
10,000	do.	86	100	do.s3	33½
2,000	Cal. State 7s '75.s3	65	200	Reading R. R.s5	83½
3,200	City 5s, '68	90½	400	do.	83½
10,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d M.	74	400	do.b3	82½
16	National Bank	107½	200	do.s60	82½
850	Cumb. Coal Co.b3	21½	200	do.b60	83½
100	do.s3	21	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	95½
100	do.b60	21	25	do.	95½
200	do.b60	20½	41	do.	95½
100	do.s30	20½	165	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.c	87½
450	do.	20½	175	do.s3	87½
100	do.	20½	200	do.b30	87½
100	do.b3	20	200	do.b60	88½
50	do.b10	20	50	do.b10	87½
50	do.	19½	100	Panama Railroad	94½
100	do.b60	19½	50	do.s10	94½
0	do.b60	20	10	Illinois Cent. Rail.	127½
100	do.s3	20	100	do.b60	127½
100	do.b30	20½	100	do.b60	128
100	do.b3	20	100	Gal. & Chi. R'd.b60	106
100	do.s3	19½	10	do.opg	104½
5	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	119½	100	do.	104½
300	W. C. & Iron Co.	25	100	do.s60	104
300	do.	24½	700	Clev. & Tol. R'd.b3	77
100	N. Y. C. R. R.b30	94½	100	do.b30	77½
200	do.b60	94½	200	do.b60	77½
150	do.	93½	200	do.b60	77½
50	do.s3	93½	400	do.	76½
500	Erie Railroad.c	63½	200	do.s10	76½
100	do.s10	63½	100	do.b15	77
50	do.s60	63½	100	Chi. & R. I. R'd.s3	97½
100	do.b60	63	200	do.b60	98
5	do.	63½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks and bonds were made, at auction, by Albert H. Nicolay:

$1,000	Sacramento City (funded loan) 10s. Int. ad.	65½
$5,000	Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 1st mtg 8s Int. ad.	78
$5,000	Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis R. R. Int. ad.	49½
$6,000	Great Western (Ill.) R. R. 1st mtg 7s Int. ad.	85½
$5,000	New-York & New-Haven R. R. 1st mtg Int. ad.	81
$5,000	New-York & Harlem R. R. 1st mtg 6s Int. ad.	77½
$14,000	Breckenridge Cannel Coal certificates	1225
$3,100	Mercantile Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1852	5
$3,100	Mercantile Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853	4
100 shares	Galena & Chicago R. R.	105½
103 shares	New-Jersey R. R.	76½
28 shares	Peoria & Bureau Valley R. R.	90
400 shares	Brooklyn City R. R. Co.	82@85
163 shares	Bank of Commerce	105
30 shares	American Exchange Bank	114½
130 shares	Pacific Bank	113½
10 shares	Park Bank	99
50 shares	Bank State of New-York	105
30 shares	St. Nicholas Bank	101½
18 shares	Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	151½
20 shares	Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	161
10 shares	Broadway Fire Ins. Co.	123½
40 shares	Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	102
40 shares	Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	109½
520 shares	New-York Consolidated Stage Co.	80@90

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Goshen Br. Bds.	58	100	N. Y. Central R. R.	94
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	20	150	do.s30	94
100	do.	20½	50	do.b30	94½
1500	do.	20½	50	do.b60	94½
100	do.b60	21	50	do.b60	94½
200	Ward C. & Iron Co.	25½	50	do.	94½
10	La Co. & Mil. RR.	72	50	Erie Railroad	63½
100	Reading R. R.	82½	50	do.b30	63½
500	do.b60	83½	200	do.b3	63½
200	do.s60	82½	7	Mis. So. & N. I. R.	87½
15	Panama Railroad	94½	200	do.	87½
210	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	77			

Thursday, Jan. 22—P. M.

The day was a cold and quiet one in Wall-street; not so unpleasant without as on Monday, when all business was well nigh brought to a stand by the storm, but rather too severe in temperature for out-door operations. The demand for money was moderate, and the supply easy to the Brokers, and ½ ₩ cent. cheaper than early in the week on good paper. The decline in outside discounts from the extreme rates is now equal to 1½ ₩ cent. The Banks are disposed to extend their lines of short paper. The Stock market opened flat at the early Board, and the Railway Shares were done ½@¾ below yesterday's terms. The loss was not fully regained in the afternoon, but the general market was better, and closed steady. The half-yearly dividend of the Southern Michigan was erroneously printed in part of our last edition. It is *five* ₩ cent., and would of course be so understood from the context of the announcement, though our compositor took the liberty to raise it to 33 ₩ cent.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $206,292; disbursed $28,685, and held at the close of business a balance of $12,416,907.

The Foreign mails by the *America*, at Boston, from Liverpool, Saturday, Jan. 3, were delivered from the Post-Office irregularly in the course of the day. Part of the Continental mail appears to be still behind. The China and British India mails came through, with particulars of the trouble at Canton. A well-advised American clipper master writes to us from Hong Kong, under date of Nov. 14:

"We have not the slightest idea when we shall reach New-York. Since we left China, in August, (for Batavia,) John Bull has kicked up a row with the Chinese authorities at Canton, and is now engaged in the humane pastime of *shelling* that city, and destroying all the China ports within range of shell and shot. All trade is stopped at Canton, and most of the merchants are here with their books and treasure. It is difficult to form any notion as to where this will stop. I think Canton will be destroyed, or partially so. There is a large amount of shipping in this port, and no prospect of employment."

Our London correspondents, Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., write:

As is usual at this season of the year, we have to notice a considerable demand for money, and full rates have, in general, been paid for both loans and discounts. Greater ease is expected after payment of the dividends. The favorable state of the public revenue, and the growing and prosperous state of trade generally, notwithstanding the high value of money, apart from political considerations, tend to establish confidence in the future—nor is much anxiety felt on the latter ground. The transactions on our stock market have been very limited, owing to the Holidays. In our last circular we quoted Consols 94@¼; and after being as high as 94¾, we now quote them again at 94@½. There has not been much business either doing in American Securities. In the early part of the week prices were hardly so firm; but towards the close there has been rather more inquiry for the more current *Railroad Bonds*. *We quote sales* of Illinois Central Construction Bonds at 86, 85¾, and 86¾; shares at 15 and 15½ premium. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana at 75. Pennsylvania 2d mortgage, 93@93½. Michigan Central, 1860, at 93, and 1869 Bonds at 94¾. In Manchester the business transactions have been very limited. The rapid advance of fully ½d. ₩ lb. from the lowest point, in the Cotton market, has caused higher prices to be demanded, although quotations are reluctantly given, and they must be considered almost nominal. There has been great excitement in the Liverpool Cotton market. The sales for the broken week, ending Dec. 31, amounted to 64,600 bales, with an advance of about ¼d. ₩ lb. on the quotations of the previous week. The reduction in the stock of Cotton at the close of the year, as compared with that at the end of 1855, American being 58,-790 bales less, after an unusually large crop; the growing consumption of the article consequent upon the rapid extension of our Foreign markets, led to the inference that with the current estimates of the extent of the American crop, a higher range of prices must prevail, until they reach that point where they will check consumption. Our Corn markets have been rather firmer. We quote Mark Lane prices, Wheat: choice White American, 73s., and select Red, 65s. ₩ quarter. Flour—Prime brands, 37s.@39s.; good 34s. @35s. ₩ barrel. Rails are very firm at £8 5s., four months.

Another authority writes from London to the *Commercial*, of this afternoon:

"The Money market and the Funds remain without much alteration. Consols at the last date were quoted at 94⅜, and they have remained without alteration. The rate for money in the discount market is 5¾ to 6 ₩ cent. The year has closed under the most favorable circumstances as regards the general trade of the country, and the utmost confidence prevails in the continuance of prosperity. The revenue returns for the past twelve months were published yesterday, and have satisfied the most sanguine."

The London *Times* Money column, of Jan. 2, thus refers to the Stock and Financial fluctuations in that markert during the year 1856:

Throughout the whole period the extreme range of Consols was 10⅜ ₩ cent., that of the preceding year having been 7⅜ ₩ cent., while in 1854 it was 16¾. The difference between the opening and closing prices shows an improvement to have been established of 6 ₩ cent. In railway shares the average range of fluctuation has been at least 20 ₩ cent., while the final result has been an improvement of fully 15 ₩ cent. As regards the Bank bullion, its amount at the commencement was £10,536,909; it reached £13,073,-758 in June, declined to £9,530,152 in November, and is now £10,513,823. At the Bank of France the total at the beginning was £8,800,000. In November it was as low as £5,500,000, but it has since recovered to £8,000,-000. On the Paris Bourse the advance established has been little more than 3 ₩ cent., or about one-third of that which has taken place in the English funds. The Corn market has experienced a great change. The price of White Wheat on the 1st of January, was 84s., and it has declined to 67s. Cotton, on the other *hand, has steadily advanced from 6d. to 7¾d.* ₩ lb. With respect to the declared value of our exportations the Board of Trade tables thus far, which comprise only 11 months of the year, show a total of £105,845,531, against £86,647,250 in the corresponding *period of 1855. The movements of the Bank rate of* discount, which comprised eight alterations in 1855, have been the same in number on this occasion. In January the charge was 6 and 7 ₩ cent.; in June it was 4½; in November it was again 7, and it is now 6.

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE OCTOBER.

	Discounts.	Bank Notes. Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Oct. 4	21,583,464	3,775,590	10,784,257
Oct. 11	21,049,117	3,331,690	10,140,067
Oct. 18	19,054,088	2,550,740	9,760,483
Oct. 25	18,545,215	3,095,359	9,637,596
Oct. 25	18,514,672	3,065,360	9,637,596
Nov. 1	19,052,446	2,642,665	9,596,337
Nov. 8	18,646,423	3,150,435	9,530,152
Nov. 15	19,006,017	3,606,815	9,684,167
Nov. 22	18,283,446	4,218,055	9,897,688
Nov. 29	17,583,749	4,795,180	10,411,897
Dec. 6	17,289,712	5,151,880	10,486,196
Dec. 13	16,898,728	5,623,185	10,692,596
Dec. 20	17,654,460	5,863,890	10,513,823
Dec. 20	17,654,460	5,864,090	10,512,823
Dec. 27	18,963,155	5,456,315	10,230,311

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—VALUE OF TRADE TO TIDE-WATER.

	1854.	1855.	1856.
The Forest	$11,512,509	$10,698,482	$10,446,885
Agriculture	44,626,405	42,057,289	49,832,212
Manufactures	4,031,003	4,284,619	4,494,371
Merchandise	5,318,528	6,369,969	5,297,738
Other articles	6,395,820	7,030,941	4,335,598
Total	$71,723,265	$70,971,361	$74,296,734

FROM TIDE-WATER.

	1855.	1856.
Merchandise	$113,443,868	$124,121,107

The aggregate quantity and value of the property left by and went up the Canals during the years 1855 and 1856, is stated by the Auditor of the Department as:

	1855.	1856.
Tons	2,690,745	2,774,413
Value	$190,405,124	$208,418,441
Increase in Tonnage in 1856 over 1855		83,669 tons.
Increase in Value in 1856 over 1855		$18,013,307

We understand that the $300,000 cash capital to the *Mercantile* Mutual Marine Co. has all been subscribed for, with the proviso, that parties having claims against the Company capitalize the same.

The Illinois Banks.

From the Chicago Democrat.

It is rumored that the same parties who own the Gramercy Bank of Indiana are also the owners of the People's Bank of Carmi, the Prairie State Bank, and the Rushville Bank, all of Illinois, which rumor induced *some of the* banks of this city to throw out the notes of the above-named Illinois institutions yesterday.

The Stock Security Bank, at Danville, has deposited securities $55,000 in California Bonds. The Supreme Court of that State having recently decided that these bonds are illegal, some of our brokers, yesterday, refused to receive the bills of the Stock Security Bank on deposit.

The People's Bank, at Carmi, is secured by a deposit of the following State stocks:

Virginia	$15,000	Tennessee	[illegible]
Missouri	218,000		
Louisiana	259,000	Total	[illegible]
Total securities	$500,000	Circulation	[illegible]

The Prairie State Bank is secured as follows:

Missouri	$62,000	Tennessee	$21,000
Louisiana	32,000		
		Total	$115,000
Total securities, $115,000		Circulation	[illegible]

The Rushville Bank has the following bonds on deposit:

Missouri	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Total securities, [illegible]	Circulation, [illegible]

The following are the bonds pledged by the Stock Security Bank, of Danville:

Virginia	$55,000	California	[illegible]
Missouri	92,000	Tennessee	[illegible]
Louisiana	45,000	Total	[illegible]

Total securities, $200,000. Circulation, [illegible].

There was a movement on foot among our bankers last evening which we have reason to believe will go far toward, if not entirely restoring these four banks to sound credit. There is no reason why this may not be done with all of them, except the Stock Security Bank of Danville. As regards the latter, if its owners will replace the California stocks with others that are good, or will promptly cancel them, its issues will certainly be as good as the average of Illinois Banks.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent, Jan. 22.

Wetherell Brothers, Boston, Mass., suspended; liabilities about [illegible]; show a nominal surplus of about $25,000.

W. R. Hooper, Worcester, Mass., failed and gone into insolvency.

W. S. Baker, New-Bedford, Mass., suspended.

Williams & Morse, Springfield, Mass., suspended; goods attached.

John W. Bannard, New-York City, suspended; offers fifty cents.

Richard Clinton, New-York City, suspended; liabilities said to be about $15,000.

Grow & Christopher, New-York City, assigned to James E. Kelly.

Gould & Elliot, New-York City, suspended.

Walt Wells, New-York City, suspended and assigned; liabilities about $20,000.

J. D. Williams, Brooklyn, N. Y., failed; indebtedness about $35,000; confidential, $12,000; assets about $25,000. Small dividend expected.

Peter McGuire, Albany, N. Y., failed and left.

P. H. Oriel, Rochester, N. Y., assigned to Owen Gaffney.

Solomon Alrich, Binghamton, N. Y., suspended.

E. A. Rogers, Binghamton, N. Y., assigned.

Jacob Fitts, Saugerties, N. Y., failed.

Job Holt, Haverstraw, N. Y., suspended and assigned.

David Auble, Newark, N. J., suspended.

Thomas Strawbridge & Co., Blossburg, Penn., failed.

Charles Walters, Suffolk, Va., suspended.

W. H. Thomas, Dahlonega, Geo., suspended.

Abner P. Bush & Co., Brownsville, Miss., suspended and left business.

William Nicholson, Nicholson's store, Ala., failed.

J. & L. Adler, Shelbyville, Ky., assigned.

G. W. Betterly, Cleveland, Ohio, assigned.

Walkley, Wright & Co., Morgan, Ohio, assigned to H. B. Moses; assets, $15,000; liabilities about $20,000, of which $6,000 is confidential.

L. L. Peet & Co., Chagrin Falls, Ohio, suspended.

B. F. Seaton, Massillon, Ohio, failed.

Judge A. McKay, Wilmington, Ohio, suspended.

S. C. Hall, Warren, Ohio, suspended and sold out.

Graham & Travis, Mishawaka, Ind., suspended.

W. N. Brown, New Albany, Ind., suspended.

Hitchcock & Gaines, Galena, Ill., suspended.

W. Winterbottom, Amboy, Ill., failed and left.

L. De Puy, Albion, Mich., sold out and shut closed.

Reardon & Brother, Fond du Lac, Wis., suspended.

H. McClean, Dubuque, Iowa, failed and left.

Shelby & Ronestein, Fort des Moines, Iowa, suspended, goods attached.

J. Bowman, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, failed and assigned.

James R. Smith, Van Buren, Iowa, suspended.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Fives, 83½; Reading Railroad, 41½; Long Island Railroad, 12½; Morris Canal, 15½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 17	Sun sets	5 05	Moon sets	[illegible]
		HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	4 36	Gov. Island	5 [illegible]	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

Cleared.

Ships Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, ——; African, Thompson, Havana, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brigs E. Drummond, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama R. R. Co.; Enchantress, Murphy, Seville, D. R. De Wolf; Tornado, McCarty, St. Thomas, Russell & Vinbg.

Schooners R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Ann and Susan, Myers, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Margaret, Bahia, St. Jago, E. P. Buck & Co.; John Smith, Lockhart, Halifax, F. W. Barclay.

Arrived.

Ship Guttenburg, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg Nov. 21, with mdse. and 287 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Experienced heavy N. W. gales on the passage. During the gale of the 18th and 19th, had some of the crew frostbitten. The pilot had both ears badly frozen. 20th inst., at 10 P. M., 15 miles E. of Cape May, saw a vessel on fire; took her to be a whaling bark or brig; had only one mast standing; saw no persons or boats near her; supposed the crew had been taken off.

Ship Pacific, Gadd, New-Orleans Dec. 24, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son. Sld. in co. with ship New-England, and on the 4th inst. exchanged signals with her off the Double Headed Shot Keys; saw her again next day, off Carysfort Key; same time saw bark Hiawatha. On the 18th inst., in lat. 39 20, lon. 73, while running under single reefed topsail, the ship broached to, carrying away the head of the foretopmast and maintopgallant; 17th, at 8 P. M., passed Barnegat; 18th, at 2:30 A. M., was 10 miles E. S. E. of the Highlands, where a very heavy gale from N. E. commenced; was obliged to carry close reefed topsails and courses to keep her off the Jersey shore and weather Barnegat, which we were fortunate enough to do; in doing so, lost every sail that was set, and most of those that were furled; next day the gale raged with unabated violence, attended with a tremendous heavy sea; at 3 P. M., was struck by a sea on the larboard quarter, which broke off several stanchions, rail, split the covering board, stove the house on deck, and filled the cabin with water; washed overboard water cask, harness cask, and everything moveable about the decks; drew two ring bolts out of the deck; one being over the water tank, the fresh water was all spoiled; caused the vessel to make more water than usual, and was compelled to keep the pumps constantly going; the mate and one man were severely injured at the time. On the 20th, passed close to the wreck of a vessel with everything gone above the decks; the crew were still on board, and calling for assistance, but could not render them any, in the crippled condition we were in, but intended to assist them next day, when we saw a bark making for the wreck to take them off. The Pacific arrived off the Highlands this morning, she being a complete wreck, having but two buckets of fresh water on board, and the crew worn out with pumping. Was *towed to the City by steamtug* W. H. Webb, Capt. Hazard.

Bark Nord America, (Brem.,) Fredricks, Bremen Sept. 21, and *Halifax 14 days, (where she put in leaky,) in ballast*, with 190 passengers to Burchard & Buck. Has experienced heavy weather since leaving Halifax.

Brig Ida Raynes, Hutchinson, Maracaibo 31 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to R. de Agreda, Jove & Co. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c.; most of the crew are badly frozen. Sld. in co. with brig St. Mary, for New-York.

Ship Montezuma, (of Orland,) Small, Curacoa 27 ds., with goat skins, &c., to Boonen, Graves & Co. Dec. 14, lat. 34 48, lon. 72, spoke schr. Relief, of Machias, 30 days from Georgetown, D. C., for Providence; she had experienced very heavy weather, lost galley and the stove. No date, lat. 36, spoke bark Gen. Pierce, of Charleston, from New-Orleans (understood) for Port Royal. The M. has experienced very heavy weather, lost both jibs, split mainsail, &c. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. Wintemoyeh, (of Flushing, L. I.,) Morrow, Havana 16 ds., with fruit, &c., to T. Gilmartin. Experienced very heavy weather; a number of the crew are badly frost-bitten.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; M., N. W., fresh; Sunset, do., blowing a gale.

Sailed.

Barks John Bird, Brown, Cadiz; Clarissa, ——; Mustang, Greenman, Matagorda; Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa; Eagle, Baker, Buenos Ayres. Brigs Abram, Bevans, Rio Hache; Macon, Hendrick, Savannah; Gem, Day, Cardenas; Clarence, (Br.,) Stubb, Turks Island; Truxillo, Mulligan, Manzanilla; Emerald, (Br.,) McDonald, Malta. Schr. Pride of the Sea, Buckminster, Palma de Majorca.

Below.

Ship Ganges, (of Boston,) from *Calcutta*.—(By pilot boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.)

Also, 1 bark and one brig.

Memoranda.

The pilot boat *Christian Bergh*, on the 18th and 19th inst., when off Fire Island, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. E., split mainsail and jib, had the boat blown away, and was loaded down with ice; some of the crew were frost-bitten. She was towed up last evening by steamtug *Three Bells*.

The steamboat *Columbus*, which was cut through by *the ice* last Winter, and has lately been repaired, while lying alongside the dock, near Quarantine, last night, burst one of her feed pipes, filled with water, and sunk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 22—Arr., ships Independence, Calders; *Abby Blanchard*, and Chapin, New-Orleans. Barks Halifax, Halifax; Mary Coe, Mobile; Leroy, do. The Leroy encountered a long and boisterous voyage. Jan. 14, lat. 39 48, lon. 68 05, spoke bark E. Sherwood, from Mobile for Boston.

The bark Island City, Stevens, from Galveston for Boston, was to-day made fast to the light-ship off Hyannis, with masts, rudder and anchor gone. The E. B. Forbes proceeded to her assistance.

The bark Halifax lost part of her deck load during the storm.

Notice to Mariners.

The Iron Beacon on the S. E. point of Romer, was broken down by the ice on Wednesday, as I am just informed by the pilots of the GEO. W. BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1857.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, Dec. 17, brig Addy Swift, for New-York.